INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

29,119 * PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 11-12, 1976 Established 1887

WEATHER – PARIS: Saturday, cloudy, 18-10 (61-50). Sunday: showers. LONDON: ...y, showers, windy Temp 15-10 (59-50). ... cool, some showers. CHANNEL: rough. Saturday, cloudy. Temp. 25-10 (77-50). ...ORK: Saturday, clear. Temp. 21-12 (70-...

...TIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE.

Austria	12 S.	Lebanon	£1.5b
Belgium	20 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	20 L.Fr.
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr.	Morocco	2.50 Dr.
Eire	16 P.	Netherlands	1.50 Flor.
Finland	2.30 F.M.	Nigeria	80 K.
France	2.50 F	Norway	3 N.Kr.
Germany	1.50 D.M	Portugal	12 Esc
Great Britain	15 P.	Sweden	2.50 S.Kr
Greece	18 Drs.	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
India	Rs. 6	Spain	30 Ptas.
Iran	40 Rials	Turkey	T.£8
Italy	350 Lire	U.S Military (Eur)	$0.35
Israel	I.£ 4.50	Yugoslavia	12 D



United Press International.

...rning crepe borders a portrait of Mao Tse-tung in Peking's Tienanmen Square.

Succession Still Unresolved

...eking Is Quietly Mourning Mao

...KING, Sept. 10 (Reuters).—...hina mourned Mao Tse-tung ...y, daily life appeared to go ...s usual, despite the political ...rtainties left by his death ...erday at 82.

...he people of Peking wore ...k armbands and white paper ...ers of mourning as they ...ded through almost silent ...ets. Above, workmen attach... black shrouds to large por...ts of Mao.

...s body is to lie in state in the Great Hall of the People for eight days of official mourning, which will begin tomorrow and end when the entire nation of 800 millions stands for three minutes' silence on Sept. 18.

Meetings were held at Peking factories and offices today, apparently so that instructions could be issued.

Diplomats said they believed that at this time of political tension—Mao left no designated heir—the authorities were trying to insure that grief at his passing would not lead to disorder.

Outside the Great Hall today, small groups filed by the martyr's monument and a few wreaths were laid at the foot of the granite pillar.

The mourners were restrained, compared with the vast, tearful crowd there when Premier Chou En-lai died in January.

Mao died during a bitter radical campaign against rightist "capitalist roaders" and at a time when the Communist hierarchy is depleted by death and purges.

The decision on who will succeed him as chairman confronts a divided leadership and a Politburo standing committee that has dwindled within a year from eight to four members.

Western analysts here believe his successor will be chosen from three leaders: Premier Hua Kuo-feng, deputy party chairman Wang Hung-wen and Vice-Premier Chang Chun-chiao.

One thing seems in little doubt —that Mao's teaching will for the foreseeable future continue to be invoked as China's political gospel.

Black-bordered newspapers today carried slogans declaring: "Long Live Invincible Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's Thoughts."

The People's Daily published a huge portrait of Mao on the front page along with the official obituary and funeral plans.

Radio stations and street loudspeakers continued to broadcast slow marches and the "Internationale."

Shortly after midnight, sections of the Avenue of Eternal Peace, passing between the Great Hall and the Forbidden City, were cordoned off by police, militia and troops.

Several hundred onlookers gathered behind the cordon, waiting for the expected transfer of Mao's body from his home to the hall.

Major Changes Made

allaghan Shuffles Cabinet, aming Rees to Home Office

...ONDON, Sept. 10 (AP).— ...ne Minister James Callaghan ...y named Northern Ireland ...retary Merlyn Rees as Brit...'s new home secretary in a ...inet shuffle, a government ...esman announced.

...he Cabinet changes were an...nced following the appoint...t of Home Secretary Roy Jen...s as president of the European ...nomic Community's commission, the organization's governing body.

The shuffle has been expected for several weeks—since Mr. Jenkins accepted the commission presidency. He takes up the post in January and had indicated he planned to resign this month.

Mr. Rees's post as Britain's top official in Northern Ireland, torn by sectarian violence for seven years, will be taken over by Roy Mason, until now defense minister, the spokesman said.

Fred Mulley moves from education secretary to take Mr. Mason's place at the Defense Ministry.

Mr. Rees, a 55-year-old Welshman and an air force squadron leader in World War II, has been in line for a move after nearly three years as Northern Ireland secretary, regarded as the toughest job in the government.

But political observers said that one of the most significant changes is the appointment of Prices Secretary Shirley Williams, 46, as education minister.

Mrs. Williams, the ruling Labor party's top woman politician, has long been considered a future leader and now appears to be getting a buildup by party strategists.

She will retain the key post of paymaster-general, which carries the chairmanship of several important Cabinet committees.

"It looks like Labor is building her up as their answer to the Conservative leader, Mrs. Margaret Thatcher," a political insider commented.

Life Peerage

Agriculture Minister Fred Peart will be given a life peerage and become lord privy seal and Labor leader in the House of Lords.

Mr. Peart, 65, has been widely criticized by Laborites recently for not pushing Britain's case hard enough in the Common Market.

His place is being taken by John Silkin, the minister for planning and local government.

William Rodger, 47, a minister of state at the Defense Ministry, has been appointed to the new post of transport minister. Transport was previously part of the Environment Ministry.

Lord Shepherd, the lord privy seal, and Gerald Fowler, Education Department minister of state, have resigned. Mr. Fowler will be replaced by Gordon Oakes, under secretary at the Energy Ministry.

Stanley Orme, minister of state at the Health Department, will be promoted to minister for social security, a newly created post.

Labor leaders, meanwhile, were (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



AP.

Merlyn Rees

...ouse Approves 104 Billion for ...efense Spending

...WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (AP) ...The House approved a record ...04.3-billion defense bill yester...y which holds up full produc...n money for the B-1 bomber ...case Jimmy Carter is elected ...esident and wants to scrap it. The House approved the bill ...3 to 45 and sent it to the ...nate for final approval.

President Ford has said that ... favors putting the bomber ...to production to replace the ...52, but Mr. Carter, the Demo...atic nominee, has criticized the ...ane and indicated that if elect... president he would scrap it.

Under a compromise worked ... by House-Senate conferees, ...e bill will allow present B-1 ...ork to continue at $87 million ...month but prohibit full pro...uction spending until Feb. 1. Should Mr. Carter be elected in ...ovember, that would give him ...me to decide to scrap the plane. The bill includes Mr. Ford's ...ll $2.8-billion request for the ...w Trident long-range, missile-...ring submarine, including nu...lear missiles for it.



Associated Press.

Remains of the British Airways jet involved in collision scattered not far from Zagreb.

2 Airliners Collide, 176 Die Above Yugoslavia

From Wire Dispatches

BELGRADE, Sept. 10.—Two airliners, one British, the other Yugoslav, collided head-on and blew up over Yugoslavia today, killing 176 persons in the worst air-collision disaster in history.

A Yugoslav judge investigating the accident said errors in assessing altitude, perhaps at ground control, probably caused the catastrophe. Among the victims were 107 West German vacationers returning home from Yugoslavia's Dalmatian coast.

The planes collided at 9,150 meters in clear, sunny skies, 32 kilometers northeast of Zagreb, the capital of the Yugoslav Republic of Croatia. There were no survivors.

"I can firmly say that it was a head-on collision. It probably happened because of incorrect assessment of the altitudes of air corridors for the two planes," Judge Vjeceslav Jakovac said.

Arrests Reported

"Some persons have been arrested and taken into custody. They are being questioned."

He apparently was referring to persons who worked at the flight-control tower of Zagreb's Pleso Airport, with which the two planes should have been in contact at the time of the collision.

A spokesman for British Airways said one plane was British Airways Flight 476, bound from London to Istanbul with 63 persons aboard. The other was a Yugoslav charter jet with 113 aboard, nearly all West German tourists, going from Split, Yugoslavia, to Cologne.

The worst previous collision, over Japan in 1971, killed 162 persons. The worst crash of a single plane, a Turkish airliner, near Paris in 1974, killed 345.

The worst U.S. toll for an in-flight collision was in December, 1960, in the collision of United and TWA airliners over New York's Staten Island that killed 134.

A spokesman for the Yugoslav airline's West German representatives said the DC-9 had received permission to climb to 35,000 feet shortly before the crash occurred.

This indicated that the Yugoslav plane may have been in a climb when the collision occurred, he said.

Witnesses' Reports

Witnesses said they saw bodies falling from the sky. They also saw the tail of the Yugoslav plane and parts of the British Trident fall.

Yugoslav journalists in Zagreb said a girl aged about 10—thought to have been aboard the British plane—was found alive after the crash but died about an hour later.

She was presumed to have been aboard the Trident, because the DC-9 was completely burned out and most of the bodies retrieved from its wreckage were badly burned.

The bodies of the victims in the Trident were still inside the fuselage after it struck the ground, witnesses said.

Rhodesia Nationalist Council Collapses

By David B. Ottaway

DAR ES SALAAM, Sept. 10 (WP).—The umbrella Rhodesian black nationalist organization, the African National Council (ANC), collapsed here this week after 22 months of feuding among its rival leaders and factions.

The Rev Ndabaningi Sithole, president of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), said yesterday that his group was pulling out of the council because of its failure to achieve unity among quarreling factions or to direct effectively the armed struggle against the white minority regime in Rhodesia.

The decision had hardly been announced, however, when Mr. Sithole's own leadership of ZANU was seriously put in doubt by the leaders of the Zimbabwe People's Army, the main nationalist guerri... force fighting inside Rhodesia.

Nonetheless, it appeared that the council was finished and that ZANU will now fight it out with its rival, the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), led by Joshua Ukomo, for the leadership of the first black majority government in Rhodesia.

Separate Areas

To what extent this struggle will affect the conduct of the nationalist war against the white government remains to be seen. But some observers here felt each faction would be fighting in separate areas inside Rhodesia and probably from different neighboring countries and, thus, the nationalist war effort would not be seriously hampered.

The ZANU breakaway now makes it extremely unlikely that the U.S. effort to find a negotiated settlement to the Rhodesian dispute will succeed, for the group's leaders are determined to fight on for a military victory and are hostile to any more negotiations with the white government.

A resolution pledging all groups to the armed struggle to the exclusion of a negotiated settlement was proposed by the ZANU leadership during prolonged talks here among the rival Zimbabwean factions. But Mr. Nkomo refused to sign it for reasons that remain somewhat unclear.

The re-establishment of a separate ZANU with its own army means that a protracted war is the most likely prospect in Rhodesia, a conflict that has already spilled over repeatedly into Mozambique and could well engulf eventually all of southern Africa.

Struggle Welcomed

At least one of the leaders of the five so-called front-line states participating in the summit on southern Africa here this week seemed to welcome the advent of such a struggle. Mozambique President Samora Machel said upon arriving back home yesterday that "the armed struggle in Zimbabwe will transform the consciousness of the nationalists, transform them into revolutionaries."

His statement was echoed here by a number of ZANU leaders who basically feel that only the process of the guerrilla war itself will produce a single unified leadership, such as occurred dur... (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

3 More Deaths Reported in Cape Town

S. Africa Eases Curbs on Coloreds

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 10 (AP).—The South African radio reported three more deaths today in continued rioting in the Cape Town area as the government announced it was rescinding some discriminatory practices against coloreds, or persons of mixed race.

The reported deaths—two persons were shot to death by police and a body was discovered in the nonwhite township of Mannenberg—brought to 24 the number of persons killed since Tuesday during the violence, arson and looting in the coastal city, 800 mi'es southwest of here.

Heavily armed riot police patrolled at least 15 Cape Town districts, and anti-government disorders were reported to be subsiding in most areas.

There are 2.3 million persons of mixed race in South Africa and many of them live in Cape Town and the surrounding area.

Prime Minister John Vorster met behind closed doors today with more than 300 top members of the ruling Nationalist party to review the racial unrest in South Africa and report on his recent trip to Switzerland for talks with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

A party spokesman said afterward that "because the caucus is not a policy-making body, no decisions have been taken or policies formulated. Certain matters will, however, be raised at party congresses, where decisions will be taken."

The government said the rescinding of some restrictions on colored persons was based on giving up "obsolete practices and usages." The move appeared to fall short of demands being made by nonwhite militants, particularly in excluding any widened political rights.

One change will allow more freedom to colored and Indian businessmen to trade outside their segregated townships, in white areas of large cities. Another would open to nonwhites industrial zones now reserved for whites.

Senate President Marais Vil... joen, in announcing the changes, also said prominent colored leaders would serve on formerly all-white committees that plan colored residential areas.

Mr. Viljoen also said that waiting and consulting-room facilities will be provided for coloreds in clinics and hospitals and that racially segregated seating arrangements in courts will be "resolved to the satisfaction of all concerned." Separate entrances and other racially segregated facilities in public buildings no longer serve a useful purpose, he said.

Another change would allow nonwhites to participate equally with whites at scientific and art conferences.

Kissinger to Start Africa Shuttle For Rhodesia, Namibia Accords

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (UPI).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger will go to Africa Monday to try to help solve the racial conflict in the southern part of that continent, the White House announced today.

A spokesman said that Mr. Kissinger would begin his tour in Tanzania, go on to Zambia and South Africa. He will also possibly travel to other African capitals.

The length of Mr. Kissinger's trip and his destination will "depend on the situation there," White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen said.

Mr. Nessen said that Mr. Kissinger, who returned Tuesday from talks with European leaders and South African Prime Minister John Vorster, would meet with Mr. Ford tomorrow "to receive his final instructions" for the coming mission.

A White House official, who declined to be identified, said later that Mr. Ford "believes the trip will be useful" in the administration's efforts to resolve the conflicts between blacks and white-minority governments in Rhodesia, South-West Africa and South Africa.

The official said that Mr. Ford decided to send Mr. Kissinger after receiving a report from Assistant Secretary of State William Schaufele, who has been in Tanzania meeting with black African leaders.

Mr. Nessen declined to provide any details of Mr. Kissinger's trip or to deal with the specific reasons for it, saying that the secretary of state would hold a news conference tomorrow to answer questions.

Congress Conferees Reach Accord on Tax Reform Bill

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (IHT).—Congressional conferees late yesterday reached final agreement on a tax reform bill that would raise about $1.6 billion in new revenue and make major alterations in the treatment of income earned by Americans in foreign nations.

The major provisions of the bill include:

- Substantial increases in the U.S. income tax liability of Americans living and working abroad, by cutting the income exclusion to $15,000, taxing income above the excluded amount at the higher rates that would apply if the $15,000 were not excluded; making ineligible for use as foreign tax credit income taxes paid to a foreign government on the excluded amount and making ineligible for exclusion income received in third countries to avoid tax.
- Denial of tax benefits to companies participating in the Arab boycott of Israel.
- Raising taxes on oil and gas companies working abroad by decreasing the maximum foreign tax credit allowable from 50 to 48 per cent of income from all foreign countries.
- Extension of last year's anti-recession tax cuts for individuals.
- Increasing the holding period to qualify for lower capital gains tax rates from the current 6 months to 9 months next year and 12 months thereafter.
- Extension of the 10-per-cent investment tax credit through 1980.
- Changes in the estate tax law that would raise the amount that can be left tax-free to a spouse from $120,000 to $425,000 during the next five years, but would close some loopholes in the valuation of other assets for estate tax purposes.

Other provisions deal with real estate tax shelters, child care costs, retirement income, private foundations and employee stock ownership plans.

The conferees spent two weeks working out the hundreds of differences between the Senate and (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Soviet MiG Pilot Arrives in U.S. From Japan

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 10 (AP).—The Soviet pilot who flew his super-secret jet fighter to Japan seeking asylum in the United States arrived here last night aboard a commercial airliner from Tokyo. He was immediately whisked away by officials.

Defense Department and State Department officials were at the airport but refused to talk to reporters about the travel plans of Lt. Viktor Belenko, 29, the Soviet Air Force flyer who created an international stir when he landed his MIG-25, the world's swiftest warplane, in northern Japan on Monday.

Lt. Belenko spent the entire flight from Tokyo on the Northwest Orient Airlines Boeing 747 in the first-class lounge, with an armed guard standing watch at the door, passengers said. He did not get off the plane during its stopover in Honolulu.

Lt. Belenko, wearing a dark suit, floppy green hat and sun glasses, left the plane quicly at Los Angeles International Airport and got into a waiting car, which sped away accompanied by other cars.

The Soviet flyer was believed headed for Washington eventually, but authorities refused to discuss the matter.



United Press International.

Soviet defector Viktor Belenko (left) being led to a car on airport runway after his arrival in Los Angeles.

Spain to Permit Catalan Rally

BARCELONA, Sept. 10 (Reuters).—The Spanish government today gave permission for a Catalan nationalist rally outside Barcelona tomorrow after banning a demonstration planned in the city center.

The civil governor, Salvador Sanchez Teran, authorized a rally in San Baudilio de Llobregat, a few miles south of the city.

His concession was apparently intended to avoid clashes between police and demonstrators in the streets of Barcelona. Nationalists wanted to hold the rally in the city to back demands for regional autonomy, abolished by Franco after the 1936-39 Civil War.

Meanwhile, in industrial towns around San Sebastian, near the French border, thousands of workers went on strike for the second day to protest the death of 24-year-old draftsman Jesus Maria Zabala. He was shot in the border town of Fuenterrabia Wednesday night as riot police charged Basque nationalist demonstrators who had burned a Spanish flag.

Tito Delays Visit By Giscard; Aide Reports He Is Ill

PARIS, Sept. 10 (IHT).—President Tito of Yugoslavia has been taken ill and has canceled all official duties for an indefinite period, Yugoslav Foreign Minister Milos Minic said here today. His statement was not supported in Belgrade, where Marshal Tito was reported to be fit and active today.

Mr. Minic arrived here unexpectedly to confer with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, who was to begin an official visit to Yugoslavia next week. The Elysée Palace later announced that the visit had been postponed.

The Elysée communiqué today said that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and Mr. Minic had agreed that it "would be convenient" to postpone the visit since Marshal Tito's doctors had recommended "temporary cessation of all activities." The Yugoslav President is 84.

[In Belgrade, however, UPI quoted Yugoslav official, as having said that President Tito, looking fit and suntanned, met today with visiting Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu.

[They arrived in Belgrade from the western Yugoslav city of Ljubljana earlier today. Marshal Tito, waving to bystanders lining the streets in the Yugoslav capital, drove in an open automobile 11 miles from the airport to his home in Belgrade's Dedinje residential suburb.

[Government officials declined to comment on the marshal's health but added that he was having talks with Mr. Ceausescu.]

Attempt 'Out-of-Date'

Black Africans in U.S. Express Distrust of a Kissinger Shuttle

By Murrey Marder

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (WP).—Deep distrust of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's African shuttle diplomacy was expressed yesterday by black representatives of the Rhodesian and Namibian (South-West Africa) liberation movements.

A conference of African specialists, held in the Senate Caucus Room, reverberated with suspicion that the ulterior motive of Mr. Kissinger and the Ford administration is to protect white interests and U.S. investments in southern Africa.

Mr. Kissinger's attempt to launch new negotiations for a peaceful settlement of the guerrilla warfare in Rhodesia and Namibia was assailed as "out-of-date," "ill-advised," a "serious subversion" of "African aspirations" and even a strategy "of racism."

Warfare alone, even if protracted warfare, *is the only solution* now for Rhodesia, spokesmen said.

The criticisms illustrate the obstacles confronting Mr. Kissinger's new round of African diplomacy, which begins Monday.

Senator's Estimation

Sen. Dick Clark, D-Iowa, a co-sponsor with Rep. Charles Diggs, D-Mich., of the discussion, told the group at a luncheon that "I think the chances are one in 35, or one in 30," that Mr. Kissinger's diplomatic mission will succeed.

"But I think it is worth making the effort," he said.

However, while concentrating on the racial struggle in Rhodesia and Namibia, Sen. Clark said: "I hope we never forget that the most repressive regime in southern Africa is the regime in South Africa."

The Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee on Africa, which Sen. Clark heads, is conducting hearings on South Africa. In South Africa, he said: "Total U.S. investment is estimated at greater than $1.7 billion," representing "40 per cent of the total U.S. investment in Africa."

Several hundred spectators attended the discussion, which was sponsored by the Fund for New Priorities in America and the women's division of the United Methodist Church.

To the disappointment of some of the white specialists on Africa, the liberation spokesmen for Rhodesia refused to consider any alternative to expanding guerrilla war.

Talks Are *Doubled*

Callistus Ndlovu, representing the relatively more moderate wing of the Zimbabwe (Rhodesian) African National Council, led by Joshua Nkomo who tried to negotiate with Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith, said:

"We do not see how the talks can be resumed... We therefore believe that any attempt to resume these talks is bound to fail."

Eddison Zvobgo, a representative of the more militant wing of the Rhodesian liberation movement led by Bishop Abel Muzorewa, said that "every time the United States raises the question of negotiations" it is because a liberation struggle is "about to triumph" somewhere in the world.

"The conference stage is over," Mr. Zvobgo said. He said "negotiations are being carried out where they belong—on the battlefield. We should resist any Kissinger seduction."

A white panelist, Alex Boraine, from Harvard University's Center for International Affairs, a former member of the South African Parliament for the Progressive reform party, asked the liberation spokesmen if they saw no course "complementary to the armed struggle." He asked if there is no way to reduce "the length of the struggle" in Rhodesia and the casualties.

Only "by politicizing our people," and "by rallying as many international forces as possible," replied Elton Razemba, another member of the Muzorewa faction of the ANC.

Mr. Zvobgo, his colleague, interjected: "The only way of shortening the [Rhodesian] war or limiting the number of people killed or injured is to get the war over as quickly as possible. It is a kind of 'quick-kill' theory, to put it bluntly."

Not Racial War

The Rhodesian liberation spokesmen insisted that what is going on in Rhodesia in the conflict between about 270,000 whites and about 6 million blacks is not a racial war. "We are not just fighting to replace a white government with black faces," Mr. Ndlovu said. "We are *fighting to* bring about fundamental change."

U.S.-British plans to organize an international guarantee fund of up to $1.5 billion to $2 billion to compensate Rhodesia's white settlers for their property and other assets, Mr. Ndlovu said, represents "guarantees of privilege" which the blacks will never tolerate.

This idea "is predicated on the notion that it is impossible for blacks and whites to live together peacefully," he said, and, Mr. Zvobgo charged, "this really is racism."

However, Nigeria's ambassador to the United Nations, Leslie Harriman, while criticizing much of Mr. Kissinger's strategy, said: "I believe that the option of buying off the whites is realistic."

Mr. Harriman said afterward: "We have done it in our own country [Nigeria] for independence." But he also said that basically "the military struggle is the only option left" for Rhodesian independence.

Black Council In Rhodesia Falls Apart

(Continued from Page 1)

ing the Mozambicans' struggle against the Portuguese colonial regime.

However, another note was struck here by Methodist Bishop Abel Muzorewa, president of the ANC, who warned that the failure of his own group to achieve unity of nationalist forces would now open the door to an Angolan-type civil war in Rhodesia.

Most outside Western observers of the Rhodesian nationalist struggle tended to agree that the likelihood of a civil war involving the great powers as happened in Angola has greatly increased with the collapse of the council and the re-emergence of the old ZANU-ZAPU conflict.

The possibility still remains that with time and a long struggle one of the two main warring factions will prevail over the other and result in a single unified Rhodesian nationalist movement.

At this point, however, the immediate prospect is for a power contest between ZANU and ZAPU for a predominant position, although Mr. Nkomo said here he would discuss the issue of placing his guerrilla forces under the command of the Zimbabwe People's Army. ZAPU guerrillas and their commanders withdrew from the army in June after several fierce battles with ZANU members in the training camps in southern Tanzania.

The People's Army is now almost totally under the control of the ZANU military leadership and is estimated to have between 4,000 and 5,000 trained or semi-trained guerrillas, with roughly 1,000 of them presently inside Rhodesia and the others in camps in Mozambique.

By contrast, the ZAPU military force is thought to number only about 1,500 men, with about 600 of them in Zambia and the others in training camps in Tanzania.

Thus the ZANU faction is presently in a much stronger position militarily, although it is less clear where it stands in terms of outside African and international support.

The Presidents of Tanzania, Mozambique, Zambia, Botswana and Angola meeting here with the Rhodesian nationalist factions this week said they would collectively back those actually involved in the struggle, meaning apparently the ZANU-dominated Zimbabwe People's Army.

Tax Reform Gains in U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

House versions of the first major tax revision bill since 1969.

The measure must now be approved by both houses of Congress, but no real obstacles to final enactment are foreseen. The bill is expected to be on President Ford's desk by the end of next week and he is expected to sign it.

The final bill represents a victory for House taxwriters and congressional liberals in that it raises far more revenue, closes more loopholes and lacks the special-interest tax benefits of the Senate measure.

The Senate bill would have resulted in a revenue loss of $300 million in fiscal 1977 and more each succeeding year. It contained numerous provisions benefitting rich individuals and certain industries.

The House measure, by contrast, would have raised about $1.6 billion.

Congressional liberals had threatened to kill all tax reform legislation rather than accept anything that resembled the Senate bill and even the Senate Finance Committee chairman, Russell Long, D-La., one of the main architects of the measure, said that he felt it went too far.

The final bill accepted by the conferees is much closer to the House bill, raising about the same amount of revenue but in slightly different ways.

In addition, the $1.6-billion figure is only slightly below the target set by the House and Senate Budget Committees last spring and represents a victory for the new congressional budget-planning process.



United Press International.

TRAIN CRASH IN SPAIN—Wreckage resulting from the collision Friday of a three-car passenger train and a locomotive near the northwestern port city of Vigo. At least 15 persons were reported killed and 31 injured in the accident.

By Lebanese, UN Aides

Israeli Thrust Into Lebanon Denied

By Douglas Watson

RUMEISH, Lebanon, Sept. 10 (WP).—United Nations and Lebanese officials along the Israeli border two miles from here say Israeli troops have not occupied any part of southern Lebanon, contrary to reports in Lebanese newspapers and by Radio Moscow.

A drive yesterday along the southernmost road in Lebanon that parallels the high double fence marking Israel's northern border yielded no evidence to support the rumor of an Israeli advance into Lebanon.

Residents of this Christian *Maronite town of 4,500 inhabitants* acknowledge that in the last two months they have been *obtaining water and medical* treatment from the Israelis, as well as for the first time crossing the border to sell their tobacco and even to work.

"There was an attempt to isolate us. Extreme need only, nothing else, forced us" to turn to the Israelis, said an official of Rumeish, one of five Christian Maronite communities in the otherwise predominantly Moslem section of Lebanon next to Israel.

7 Died in Clash

Last week four Palestinian commandos and three Maronite villagers were killed during a *clash in the neighboring town of* Ain Ebel.

That has been the only serious *recent incident between the Ma*ronite villagers and Palestinians or Lebanese Moslems, the Rumeish official said.

South Lebanon used to be the base for Palestinian commando raids into Israel and the scene of retaliatory Israeli attacks on the Palestinian camps and Lebanese villages. But the Palestinian commandos have been too busy fighting in Lebanon's civil war to carry on any significant guerrilla warfare in this region during the last year, residents said.

A drive along the Lebanese side of the Israeli border involves being stopped by tense local militias in crossing between Moslem and Christian areas.

A Norwegian officer with the unarmed United Nations force that patrols the border said armed men in Lebanon "have taken a lot of cars from us. They need them, they say."

Lately the UN troops, from more than 30 nations, including some Americans, have spotted a number of their formerly all-white patrol vehicles painted a different color and being used by others.

Until this summer, since the 1948 Arab-Israeli war, the Lebanese-Israeli border was closed to crossings by almost everyone except UN officials.

This summer, however, the Israelis quietly opened the border gates near Rumeish and further north near the Lebanese village of Kater Kill.

Because of Lebanon's civil war Rumeish found it very hard to obtain water at a reasonable cost, so the villagers turned to the Israelis, who provided a special water tap at the nearby border.

Lebanese Christians and Moslems also began crossing the border for medical treatment at Israeli clinics. The Rumeish official explained, "Medical treatment in the area had reached a miserable state," with nearby Lebanese clinics lacking basic medicines.

Israel Buys Tobacco

In the last two months the Israelis have supplied food to Rumeish and other Christian border towns and have bought the tobacco raised by the Lebanese, their principal cash crop, which they were unable to sell in Lebanon because of the war.

One hundred young men and women from Rumeish and others from other nearby Christian towns have begun working in Israel, commuting back and forth each day. The women work in Israeli factories, the men in orchards.

The Rumeish official denied that his townsmen were being armed by the Israelis, but he acknowledged that because both Maronite communities and Israel were concerned about possible Palestinian-Lebanese leftist attacks, the Maronite towns could very well receive artillery support from the adjacent Israeli Army.

A UN officer, who gave assurances that Israeli forces have not occupied any of Lebanon, declined to comment on whether Israeli military patrols have briefly crossed the border lately as they have in the past.

The Rumeish official said that Lebanese Christians seeking to contact Israeli officials have had to go to the border gate to do so. It recently was reported, however, that the Israelis have established telephone communications with friendly Lebanese towns.

The Israeli government has declared that it intends to make certain that Lebanon does not revert to the situation that existed before the civil war, when Palestinian commandos used this region as their base to attack Israel.

Fighting in Beirut

BEIRUT, Sept. 10 (UPI).—Moslem and Christian troops battled to a deadlock in Beirut and the central mountains today, stalemating all efforts to negotiate a peace.

Rightist and leftist sources said there was little hope of a truce before the inauguration of President-elect Elias Sarkis, slated for Sept. 23. "We are all just waiting for Sarkis," a Palestinian official said.

Fierce fighting was reported on the 48-kilometer-long mountain front northeast of Beirut, where Palestinian guerrillas still held commanding but tenuous positions on the heights marking the Christians' eastern frontier. Rightist and leftist broadcasts described nonstop artillery duels along the entire front as far as the ski resort of Ayoun Siman, 46 kilometers from the capital.

A Palestinian military communiqué said guerrillas had ambushed and killed 32 Christian militiamen on a winding mountain road, but neither side reported any gains in territory. In the capital, gunmen, exchanged sporadic volleys of machine-gun, mortar and rocket fire.

Irish Government Gets New Powers To Suppress IRA

DUBLIN, Sept. 10 (Reuters).—The Irish Dail (parliament) last night gave the government new powers to strike against the banned Irish Republican Army and its supporters.

It approved by three votes a controversial emergency-powers bill which allows police to hold terrorist suspects for seven days without charges.

The Dail is still debating the second part of a government anti-terrorist package, the criminal-law bill, which would impose stiff penalties on IRA men and their supporters and give extended powers to the army and police.

In order to push the tough new legislation through the Dail, the Fine Gael-Labor coalition had to declare a state of emergency and suspend the Constitution.

The government's action was prompted chiefly by the assassination of British Ambassador Christopher Ewart-Biggs here last month.

Snowplows Out In Switzerland

MARTIGNY, Switzerland, Sept. 10 (Reuters).—Snowplows were called out today to clear the 2,469-meter Great St. Bernard Pass over the Alps as wintry weather suddenly struck southern Switzerland.

Road traffic over the mountain road linking Switzerland and Italy was uninterrupted but snow closed some other routes, including the 2,165-meter Grimsel Pass, farther east.

Snow fell for about an hour on many mountain resorts in the Valais region and farmers began driving their cattle down from the upper slopes to winter quarters in the valleys.

Party Sees Threat to Workers

Communists Assail Soares Over Austerity Measures

LISBON, Sept. 10 (AP).—Premier Mario Soares was sharply criticized by the Communists today over planned austerity measures to rebuild an economy that, he said, was headed for short-term collapse.

"Soares Threatens the Workers," charged a front-page headline in the Communist newspaper *O Diario, referring to the* Socialist Premier's pledge to curb absenteeism and political meetings in factories, hold down wage increases and "punish" those who do not work.

Later today, an official Communist communiqué criticized the "*enormous hostility* to the workers" that, it said, characterized Mr. Soares's address and issued a "warning of the grave results that could occur if the government tries to act against the working classes."

In an hourlong nationwide television address yesterday, Mr. Soares, the head of the country's first democratic government in 50 years, launched a thinly veiled attack against the Communists, blaming a "certain political party" for "stirring up trouble while speaking in the name of the workers."

The Communists, whom Mr. Soares has excluded from the Cabinet, have vowed to "fight" *any policies they deem "contrary* to the interests of the workers" and have mentioned strikes and *street demonstrations as* possible strategies. The party retains wide influence in key *industrial unions.*

Mr. Soares also pledged to correct abuses in the nationalizations *and agrarian reforms* pressed by the Communists following the 1974 coup. He claimed that *illegal seizure of about* 1.7 million acres by leftist farm workers threatened to "ruin the Alentejo," the farming province south of Lisbon, and that the nationalized sector, accounting for about 70 per cent of Portuguese industry, was in financial chaos.

"Soares's speech was chockfull of the themes and ingredients of classic capitalist theory," O Diario said.

A radical-left daily, Pagina Um, called Mr. Soares's economic package "austere" and "repressive."

Although Mr. Soares's program was generally well received by members of his own party and rightist groups, conservative politicians and economists cautioned against excessive optimism, pointing out that the Premier did not present a timetable for the measures.

"There are decisions taken months ago that still have not been executed," the conservative daily O Dia pointed out, although praising Mr. Soares for "honesty and directness" in his bleak portrait of the economy.

In order to head off "short-term economic collapse," Mr. Soares also announced new credit criteria to cut consumption and stimulate production, particularly in the country's ailing export sector.

He also said import surcharges would be raised from 20 to 30 per cent and that some nonessential imports would be banned. Some products would have to be rationed, Mr. Soares warned, although he did not say which ones they were.

Unemployment is running at a rate of 15 per cent, annual inflation is estimated at more than 30 per cent and foreign currency reserves, sapped by widening trade deficits, have fallen to $210 million. Bank of Portugal officials speculated that the reserves would be depleted next month without further assistance from Western nations that have given Portugal nearly $1 billion in aid and loans since November.

"Our credit rating abroad is still good," Mr. Soares declared. But he said the country must use Western help to restore production, not increase *consumption* and satisfy "unrealistic salary demands."

Fire on Express Train

MAGDEBURG, East Germany, Sept. 10 (UPI).—A fire broke out shortly after midnight today in a coach of the Paris-Moscow express train near here, the East German news service ADN reported. No passengers were injured.

Inflation Gets British Stamp Of Approval

LONDON, Sept. 10 (UPI).—What with inflation and higher mail charges, Britain's Post Office is bringing back a series of stamps discontinued in 1901. It is priced at £5 ($7.75).

"They are bound to find a market," a Post Office official said.

Indian-White Clashes Worsen In Dispute Over Amazon Land

By Jonathan Kandell

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 10 (NYT).—A new conflict between Brazilian Indians and whites in which two settlers have been killed has been provoked in the Amazon in recent weeks as 5,000 poor white squatters have invaded land set aside for the Suruí tribe.

The tribe, numbering several hundred Indians in 300,000 acres in the southeastern part of the territory of Rondonia, about 1,400 miles northwest of here, can count on the support of 2,000 Indians in other tribes in the area.

As a result of the conflict, missionaries, anthropologists and Brazilian government officials have issued warnings that an Indian-white war may break out in the territory.

The government has agreed to let the squatters remain in the occupied Indian lands until they collect their harvest next year. But the Indians and their supporters believe, on the basis of past experience, that the deadline will be extended indefinitely and that an armed struggle will break out, ending in the inevitable defeat of the Amazon tribes.

Amazon Basin

The land struggles, recalling the old American West, are going on in the vast Amazon basin, stretching over an area two-thirds the size of the continental United States.

The Brazilian Indian population, thought to number more than 2 million before the arrival of the white man, is now estimated at 180,000.

The Indians who have remained in the jungles find their hunting grounds constantly diminishing. Those who have voluntarily moved, or have been forced to move, to reservations must make the difficult transition to a sedentary agriculture life, often under pervasive government indifference, often facing the outright hostility of white settlers moving into virgin territories.

Poverty, Disease

The situation is just as bleak throughout the continent. Most of the 20 million to 25 million Indians in Latin America live in numbing poverty, with disease that wipe out almost half the infants and cut average life expectancy to less than 50 years. In such countries as Argentina and Chile, where Indians are heavily outnumbered by descendants of Europeans, Indian problems rank low on government priority lists. Their very existence is often denied by the urban middle class.

In Paraguay, the government has imprisoned and tortured leaders of a private anthropological project aimed at providing medical, economic and legal help to the country's 80,000 Indians. The project's leaders were accused of Marxist subversion despite the fact that they were funded by a grant from the Inter-American Foundation, which in turn is financed by the U.S. Congress.

Hijackers Hold Indian Plane at Lahore Airport

LAHORE, Pakistan, Sept. 10 (Reuters).—Hijackers today held more than 80 persons hostage aboard an Indian Boeing 737 airliner on the apron of Lahore airport and demanded to be allowed to fly to Mecca in Saudi Arabia.

Troops and police surrounded the aircraft, which was hijacked on a flight from New Delhi to Bombay early today.

After more than nine hours on the ground here, one of the hijackers told an Indian official trying to negotiate with them that they would keep the plane and passengers there until tomorrow morning before delivering further demands.

Pakistani Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto called an emergency Cabinet meeting in the capital of Islamabad to discuss the situation.

The 84 passengers aboard the plane include 30 foreigners—13 West Germans, an American, a Briton and 15 of other nationalities, in addition to the Indians.

Cabinet Shuffle By Caramanlis

ATHENS, Sept. 10 (AP).—A Cabinet minister and all but five under secretaries were replaced today by Premier Constantine Caramanlis in what he said was a partial reshuffle aimed at rejuvenating his government.

Mr. Caramanlis indicated there was no political motivation to the changes. The only outgoing minister was Ioannis Chrysanthopoulos, who had been minister of social services. His post went to Constantine Stephanopoulos, who was moved over from the Interior Ministry.

The most significant change in under secretaries was the departure of Ioannis Katsadimas, a retired general, who reportedly had requested to be replaced due to fatigue and old age.

Cabinet in U.K. Is Shuffled

(Continued from Page 1)

trying to persuade the National Union of Seamen to call off planned strike that could cripple the economy.

Chiefs of the Trades Union Congress (TUC) scheduled an emergency meeting with the seamen's executive, after talks yesterday got nowhere.

If the seamen stand firm and begin their strike for more pay at midnight tomorrow, Prime Minister Callaghan is likely to summon them to 10 Downing Street for a final appeal against the walkout.

The pound, further weakened by the seamen's strike threat, recovered this afternoon after the Bank of England raised its base lending rate 1 1/2 points to 15 per cent, a level it has not touched since November, 1973.

At the close the pound was at $1.75425 in the interbank market up from $1.7450 yesterday.

Leaked Report on Restricting Israeli Arabs Touches Off Controversy

By H.D.S. Greenway

JERUSALEM, Sept. 10 (WP).—The "Koenig report," a confidential memorandum by an Interior Department district officer in Galilee to his superiors, has touched upon one of Israel's most sensitive subjects—the treatment of its Arab citizens—and the indignation being voiced is carrying the affair to the highest political levels.

The secret report, written six months ago, takes the view that Israel's Arab citizens in the northern district of Galilee are becoming too numerous and too *influential and recommends* measures to limit their population growth and power to prevent them from becoming, in the view of the officer, Yisrael Koenig, a menace to the Jewish state.

The issue is particularly sensitive because it involves not the Arabs who are under military occupation in the West Bank and in Gaza, but Israel's own 450,000 Arabs, who are Israeli citizens.

The recommendations in the Koenig report run contrary to the government's policy of trying to integrate the Israeli Arabs into the mainstream of Israeli life. The report was leaked to the left-of-center Mapam party newspaper Al Hamishmar, which published the document Tuesday as a warning against what it called the "grave and dangerous nature of the report's findings."

"Should the recommendations be adopted it would cause a dangerous *rift between Israel's* Jewish majority and Arab minority," the paper said.

There is virtually no possibility that Israel will adopt Mr. Koenig's views as policy. Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said he has never seen the document and officials explained that it was "shelved" because it contained recommendations that were "clearly against the democratic policies of the state of Israel."

But the leaked report has exposed a *division between the* hawks and doves on how the Arab minority should be treated and, although not even the hawks would advocate publicly that the Koenig plan be adopted, the memo showed that some of the officials in the field who are charged with carrying out the government's policies of Arab integration are opposed to these policies.

Organized Effort

The gist of Mr. Koenig's confidential memo was that the Arab minority in Galilee would make up 51 per cent of the population in the region by 1978 and that combined with the growth of Arab nationalism, would destroy Israeli control in the vital area bordering on Syria and Lebanon. Mr. Koenig also complained of an organized effort on the part of the Arabs to buy land in the north.

To reverse this trend, Mr. Koenig suggested that the number of Arab workers in industry and businesses be limited to 20 per cent of the total and that preferential treatment in the *educational system to aid Arabs* be stopped in order to limit the number of Arab students by "natural selection."

Arab students should be encouraged to study abroad, Mr. Koenig wrote, but their subsequent return to take jobs should be made more difficult. Mr. Koenig said that Israel should learn from the example of other countries that taking a liberal line with a minority such as the Israeli Arabs does not pay.

Mr. Koenig also suggested the formation of an Arab political party to rival the Rakah (Communist) party and that Israeli secret agents be secretly infiltrated into the party to guide it.

Mr. Koenig's report also contained racial slurs such as the contention that the Levantine mind of the Arabs was superficial and dealt more in imagination than rationality.

The reaction to the report has been immediate and vocal. Arabs and liberal Jews have called for Mr. Koenig's removal from the Department of the Interior. Arab editor Emil Habibi of the Rakah party paper said that if Israel had a constitution, Mr. Koenig would be behind bars for his *incitement* and his "sick hostility towards the Arab people."

A moderate Arab paper in Jerusalem, Al Kuds, said the memo proved that Israel wanted to drive out the Arabs and that, if curbs were being advocated to "clamp down on those who are considered citizens of Israel, it is not surprising that such measures are carried out by the military administration [on the occupied West Bank.]"

The independent Hebrew newspaper Ha'aretz, while deploring the report's recommendations as unacceptable and undemocratic, defended the right of a civil servant to write a confidential working paper to his boss. And the afternoon paper Ma'ariv said there was no justification for the demands for Mr. Koenig's dismissal. "A public servant should not be disqualified because of his views."

Mr. Koenig's boss, Yusef Burg, minister of the interior, said: "Are we to be like Russia, punishing an official for what he thinks?"

But although there are Israelis who are worried about the demographic trends in Israel, the mainstream of opinion here deplored the document and, while questioning whether Mr. Koenig should be dismissed, there were officials who suggested that a man with such low opinion of the Arabs should be transferred to a less sensitive region.

The Arab minority accounts for 43 per cent of the population in Galilee and 12.6 per cent of the population of Israel as a whole. Israeli Arabs have full rights as citizens, although they are not taken into the army, an indication that they are not fully trusted despite Israeli insistence that the state is only trying to avoid the emotional strain of asking Arab to fight Arab.

Israeli Arabs are economically worse off than European Jews but better off than many Oriental Jews. They are far better off than most Arabs in Arab countries but economic advancement is never a substitute for dignity and, in a sense, they are still second-class citizens.

Loyalty to State

For 28 years, they have remained pacific and their loyalty was never in doubt during Israel's wars with Arab nations.

Israel received a rude shock last March 30, however, when for the first time Israeli Arabs rioted. Six of them were killed. The issue involved government confiscation of Arab lands.

Despite the alienation engendered by the riots and despite the disturbing "link up" between some of the more radical Israeli Arabs and West Bank politicians, the Israeli Arabs for the most part have demanded more integration into the state of Israel rather than a separate status.

Shaken by the March riots, the government of Mr. Rabin admitted that there had been mistakes in Israel's policy toward its Arabs and three committees were formed to correct matters and bring about rapid integration. But deep hostilities and suspicions linger on in both the Jewish and Arab communities and the government faces an uphill fight.

Land confiscation is an emotional issue for Israeli Arabs, who fear that the Israeli government simply wants to take away land from them and give it to the Jews.

The government admits that it is trying to promote Jewish settlements in Galilee, but it is also tempting to convince the Israeli Arabs that the move is not directed against them but is designed to halt a trend toward urban crowding and to place Jewish communities in the frontier regions for defense reasons.

But Israeli Arabs still remain suspicious and the current controversy adds to their fears that despite the best intentions of the government there are too many persons with the attitudes of Mr. Koenig for them ever to be accepted completely at home in Israel.

lerates, Independents

ll Indicates Ford Trailing Two Vital Electoral Areas

By R.W. Apple Jr

r YORK, Sept. 10 (NYT). ident Ford is trailing Jim- rter among self-described ndents and moderates, the ements of the electorate t whose strong support Re- n nominees have been un- win presidential elections post-World War II era.

less than two months re- g until Election Day, the nt's strength is concentrat- roups that lack the voting to elect a president—the -do, the Republicans, the Protestants, the conserva- In almost every other seg- f the electorate, Mr. Ford ing well behind his Demo- opponent.

e are two of the central sions that emerge from the ational poll of the general n campaign taken by the ork Times and CBS News. Voters were interviewed the week ending last Sunday.

The poll was not designed to predict the outcome of the election but to analyse the thinking of the electorate as it stood early this month. Nonetheless it reflected the same overall standing of the candidates as recent surveys by the Gallup and Harris organizations, with Mr. Carter leading the President by a margin of roughly 4-3.

Insofar as issues determine how people cast their votes for president, the poll indicated that President Ford is suffering from the continuing deep divisions in the country over two issues he inherited from his discredited predecessor—the still uncertain economy and the Watergate scandal.

The best news for Mr. Ford was a substantial body of evidence that an unusually large number of voters were undecided. Among the signs of hesitancy in the public mood were the following:

• Almost one voter in five described himself or herself as undecided, a much higher figure than usual at this stage of a campaign. In Gallup polls taken about Labor Day from 1960 through 1972, the undecided total was 6 or 7 per cent.

• Only 60 per cent of the voters who say they have made their decisions call themselves "strong" supporters of either Mr. Ford or Mr. Carter.

• Since the conventions, a sizable number of voters said their impression of Mr. Carter was more favorable than it had been but many of them were still unwilling to commit themselves to vote for him.

The hesitancy of the electorate appears to result, at least in part, from the relatively recent emergence of both candidates on the political stage. Neither Mr. Carter nor Mr. Ford was a major national figure as recently as three years ago, a situation without parallel in the last 50 years.

Ford Image

Ultimately, some responses to survey questions suggested, the current softness in voters' attitudes could rebound to Mr. Ford's credit. About 55 per cent of all respondents said, for example, that they had a clearer idea of what kind of president Mr. Ford would be.

In any event, the large undecided group gives the President at least the mathematical opportunity of overtaking the former Georgia governor, particularly if Mr. Ford can dominate their three scheduled debates.

Mr. Ford's difficulty as November approaches is that only 34 per cent of those willing to categorize themselves politically call themselves conservatives, according to the poll. And Mr. Carter leads among the liberals, who account for 25 per cent, and the dominant moderates, who account for 41 per cent.

The President leads in no region, although he trails by only a narrow margin in the West, which was Mr. Carter's weakest area in the primary campaign. In the South, the Georgian holds a huge lead, better than 5-3, and in the populous East and Middle West, where both candidates expect the outcome to be decided, he holds a solid advantage of 10 percentage points.

ericans End nger Strike in xican Prisons

XICO CITY, Sept. 10 (AP). e than 70 Americans in an jails ended a hunger Wednesday after 36 hours hanked the Mexican gov- nt for making proposals *uld free hundreds of them* the end of the year, the r Ministry announced. ministry said the strike zens, headed by James 34, of San Francisco, an- ed the end of their fast at ting in Mexico City's Re- o Norte prison. ident Luis Echeverria pro- legislation on Sunday that result in parole before the f the year for many of the offenders among the 572 ans in Mexican jails. Mr. erria's action took most of steam out of the strike ment and, when the fast on Tuesday, only about ericans and two Canadians inated.

st of the Americans were cted of trying to smuggle from South America gh Mexico to the United s. Their sentences average years.

wn said the protest was chiefly at Washington. He ed the U.S. government of ing a reponse to a prisoner- nge agreement which so suggested in June during with Secretary of State y Kissinger.

N Study Finds rael, S. Africa creasing Ties

ITED NATIONS, N.Y., 10 (UPI).—The UN's Special mittee Against Apartheid this week that political, mil- economic and cultural col- ation between Israel and Africa has intensified after last two Middle East wars, of 1967 and 1973.

a 28-page study, the com- e said: "Relations between Africa and Israel which ideological and historical acquired new dimensions were greatly intensified the June, 1967, war in the le East and even more after October, 1973, war. ifferences between the two es caused by diverging for- policy objectives toward the and African countries were side when the African states diplomatic relations with

eakened by the advances of liberation struggle and forc- to increasing isolation by rowing Arab-African solidar- ud world condemnation of racist policies, the two es have resorted to an ever r collaboration in all areas." e report said that the co- ation has implications for boycott activities the im- ment of the two nations' ary strength, raw materials isition by Israel and propa- a favorable to South Africa.

Israel Rejects Report

ITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. JPI).—Israel's mission to the esterday rejected the report Arab political propaganda." he tendentious manner in h the whole document is en," an Israeli statement "its selectivity and gross tions all point to the mo- s which inspired its compila- It is, in fact, nothing but her shameful chapter in the mitting Arab political pro- nda warfare against Israel d will be treated as such by y objective observ

in 'Telepath' Dies; ose Wrong Bullet

ARTOLA, Finland, Sept. 10 ters).—Finnish circus per- er Aimo Lelkas fell dead a bullet in the head when Russian roulette act misfired police reported today.

r. Leikas, 29, had been per- ing the act for about a year ming to use telepathy in se- ing six bullets from a box of arked mixed live and dummy munition. The remaining car- ges are being studied in a ice laboratory.

azil Embassy Blaze

ISBON, Sept. 10 (Reuters).— e swept through the Brazilian bassy here early today caus- much damage, a fire brigade kesman said.



United Press International.

Jimmy Carter is mobbed by supporters during a campaign swing into Springfield, Ill.

But Refuses to Shift Position

Carter: Abortion 'Serious Problem' to Him

By Charles Mohr

CHICAGO, Sept. 10 (NYT).—Jimmy Carter said yesterday the sensitive abortion issue was a "very serious problem" for him but that it might backfire on any presidential candidate who tried to exploit it politically.

At a news conference in Columbus, Ohio, where Mr. Carter spent the night at the home of Sen. John Glenn, Mr. Carter was asked to assess the impact of the abortion issue on the campaign. So-called "pro-life" demonstrators have appeared at almost every stop, sometimes in sizable numbers.

Mr. Carter replied that the issue was a serious one for him as a candidate and said "this campaign issue is legitimate." He said he sympathized with anti-abortion demonstrators and added: "I understand their deep feelings about it." It was proper that their view should be dramatized at political rallies, he added.

No Change

He said, however, that it would be "inappropriate" for him to "change my position to try to get their votes" and said he "certainly" would not do so.

Mr. Carter has said that abortion is "wrong" morally and that government should use such tools as sex education, family-planning programs and better adoption procedures to minimize the need for abortions. But he says he does not favor constitutional amendments to ban the medical procedure.

He said yesterday it was not a Catholic issue because some Catholics also oppose the constitutional also oppose the constitutional amendment and some Southern Baptists—his own faith—supported a total ban imposed through such an amendment. It was a mistake, he contended, "to assume that it's myself against the Catholic Church. I think church leaders would agree with that."

Any presidential candidate "who tried to take political advantage of an emotional issue like this" would find an "adverse reaction," Mr. Carter predicted. He said he would never "inject" the issue into the campaign.

President Ford at a news conference Wednesday reiterated support for a constitutional amendment to give states so-called local option on the question of abortion and disputed a recent remark by Mr. Carter that there was not much difference between the two candidates on the matter.

News Analysis

Ford Adapts Abortion Stand to GOP Plank

By Edward Walsh

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (WP).—President Ford is walking a delicate line between his own long-held and publicly stated position on the sensitive subject of abortion and the Republican party platform plank on the issue, which he has pledged to uphold.

The President and his aides insist that his position has not wavered, that tre mains personally opposed to abortion while equally opposed to a constitutional amendment to prohibit abortion.

But Mr. Ford has now also tied himself completely to the party platform, which states explicitly that the GOP supports "the efforts of those who seek enactment of a constitutional amendment to restore protection of the right to life for unborn children."

White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen spent considerable time yesterday attempting to interpret those words to the President's benefit, insisting there is nothing in them "that conflicts with his views."

But Mr. Nessen also conceded that "you could put various interpretations" on the platform plank, which, on the surface at least, appears to advocate a constitutional amendment prohibiting abortion in most cases.

The subject was certain to come up again today at the White House when Mr. Ford met with leaders of the nation's Roman Catholic hierarchy. The Catholic bishops, adamantly opposed to abortion, are among the strongest proponents of just the kind of constitutional amendment that in the past the President has said would "go too far."

While the apparent difference between his own position and the platform statement on abortion may cause Mr. Ford some problems, he made it clear at a press conference Wednesday that he is more than willing to have the emotion-laden subject become an issue in the presidential campaign. Democratic nominee Jimmy Carter has already come under heavy criticism for what some have interpreted as his shifting views on the subject.

"I don't think the American people expect candidates for office to duck any issues just because they are intense, with good people on both sides having different views," the President said. "I think the American people ought to get an answer from Gov. Carter and myself on this issue just like on any other issue."

Until the press conference, there seemed little question about Mr. Ford's views on abortion. He spelled them out in February in an interview with CBS news.

"I do not believe in abortion on demand," the President said then. "On the other hand, I do not agree that a constitutional amendment is the proper remedy."

Instead, Mr. Ford has advocated what amunts to a "local-option" approach, leaving regulation of abortion to the individual states. To accomplish that, a constitutional amendment would be necessary, but it would not produce a national ban on abortion.

The GOP platform statement is much closer to the position of the Catholic bishops than is the President's "local-option" approach. And to the extent that Mr. Carter is having difficulty with the bishops over abortion, Mr. Ford's espousal of the platform as "my position" would appear to give him an edge with the church leadership and whatever benefits would result with Catholic voters.

It was also important to the President for political reasons that he bind himself to the platform. The abortion plan, like much of the platform, was the work chiefly of the conservative supporters of rival nominee Ronald Reagan and was accepted by the Ford forces rather than risk an emotional convention fight.

But it is equally important to Ford campaign strategy to appear, above all, consistent on the issues. At every opportunity, the President has accused Mr. Carter of making a "flip-flop" on this issue or that. He clearly hopes to portray the Democratic nominee as one who waffles on the issues and himself as steady and consistent.

Thus, Mr. Nessen insisted yesterday that when Mr. Ford advocated "a constitutional amendment to restore protection of the right to life for unborn children," he was saying nothing different than what he has said all along—a constitutional amendment to turn the issue over to the states.

B'nai B'rith Talk

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (WP).—Taking what he called "my turn at the [batter's]plate," President Ford yesterday swung hard at Mr. Carter's foreign and defense policies as expressed the day before from the same podium of a national Jewish convention here.

From the reaction, Mr. Ford's speech made a big hit with the 1,500 delegates of B'nai B'rith, who gave him far more enthusiastic applause than they gave the Democratic candidate.

The President referred to Mr. Carter repeatedly as "the gentleman" in a manner reminiscent of floor debate in the House of Representatives.

"The gentleman [Mr. Carter] told you, 'We have allowed virtually unlimited sales of arms to countries around the world, a policy as cynical as it is dangerous.' I tell you most of our arms sales and military aid goes to key countries like Israel and Iran. I assume he is not proposing to cut off Israel. Does the gentleman want Soviet arms to have a monopoly in the world? Does he want our adversaries to arm not only the radical Arabs but also the more moderate Arabs?" Mr. Ford demanded.

"The gentleman has proposed troop withdrawals from Western Europe and from Korea, defense budget cuts that would cripple our ability to supply or to sustain our friends, bans on nuclear tests by our allies, a nuclear strategy of massive retaliation, policies which would invite a major crisis with our allies, including Israel."

The President also charged that an adequate defense of the United States and "our friends" would be impossible under any of four policies he attributed to Mr. Carter—defense budget cuts of $5 billion to $7 billion, delay in the B-1 bomber program, withdrawal from overseas bases and military aid cutoffs to "vital allies."

2 More Indicted In Japan Bribery

TOKYO, Sept. 10 (AP).—Prosecutors investigating the Lockheed payoff scandal today formally indicted former Transport Minister Tomisaburo Hashimoto and former Vice-Minister for Transport Takayuki Sato on bribery charges. Both were arrested last month.

This brought the number of government officials indicted in connection with the Lockheed affair in Japan to three. Earlier, former Premier Kakuei Tanaka was indicted on bribery charges. Mr. Tanaka is out on bail of 200 million yen ($700,000). The indictment that Mr. Hashimoto, 75, who was arrested Aug. 21, received a bribe of $17,000 from Lockheed Aircraft Corp. to work for the purchase of Lockheed airbuses by All Nippon Airways. Mr. Sato, 48, allegedly received $6,896.

Senate Votes $5.4-Billion Foreign Aid Bill

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (WP).—A $5.4-billion money bill for the foreign-aid program cleared the Senate today, 52 to 25, and now goes to conference with the House, which earlier voted $4.8 billion.

The Senate measure contains a big package of Mideast funds, including $1 billion in arms credits and $785 million in economic aid for Israel; $700 million in economic aid for Egypt; $70 million each in economic and military aid for Jordan, and $20 million for humanitarian aid for Lebanon. Cyprus will get $25 million in economic aid and Portugal $55 million.

Before final passage, the Senate nailed down on a 67-to-10 roll-call vote an agreement reached yesterday to provide $20 million each to Zaire and Zambia, $10 million to Botswana and $4 million in technical aid to other southern African nations but to drop all funds from the bill for Mozambique and Angola.

Sen. James Allen, D-Ala., saying he feared any money given to Mozambique would be used to foment guerrilla war against the white government of Rhodesia, had threatened to delay any action on the bill unless the administration pledged that nothing in the bill would go to Mozambique and Angola.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and a big bloc of senators supporting his policies of aid to black Africa worked out the deal with Sen. Allen yesterday.

Approval of the money for Zaire, Zambia and Botswana and the $5 million in technical aid will enable Mr Kissinger to leave for a new round of African talks with a Senate vote endorsing his pledges of economic aid to black countries in southern Africa.

Moreover, Sen. Allen conceded in an interview yesterday that while money from the current bill is barred to Mozambique, Mr. Kissinger might even be able to reprogram some funds from an earlier aid money bill and provide about $10 million for Mozambique that way. Sen. Allen said he dislikes the idea but lacks any way to stop it.

The bill contains about $4.2 billion in regular military and economic aid to a variety of countries—including $33 million in arms aid for Greece, $50 million for Turkey and $15 million for Spain.

In addition, it carries about $1.2 billion for other international activities, including $81 million for the Peace Corps, $120.6 million for the Asian Development Bank, $440 million for the Inter-American Development Bank, $375 million for the International Development Association, $82 million for Cuban refugees and $50 million for Indochina refugees.

Legs Yield Cache

LODI, Italy, Sept. 10 (UPI).—Police said they found a loaded pistol and more than 10 million lire (about $12,000) in cash and jewels in the artificial legs of a Yugoslav Gypsy woman they detained for questioning as a possible bank robber.

At Observatory on Puerto Rico

U.S. Radar Reveals Details of Venus Surface

By John Noble Wilford

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (NYT).—Astronomers who have obtained the first detailed radar images of a large part of the surface of Venus say they reveal a possible lava flow the size of Oklahoma, an impact basin much like those on the moon and evidence of moutain-building processes similar to those that have shaped the earth.

Since Venus is enveloped by thick clouds, the radar images represent the first relatively clear picture of what the planet's surface looks like. The images covered an area of about 4 million square miles in the northern latitudes of Venus.

The radar observations were made from the Arecibo observatory of the National Astronomy and Ionosphere Center in Puerto Rico. The center is operated by Cornell University under contract with the National Science Foundation. The new, upgraded radar system, which made possible the new view of Venus, was provided by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Published in Science

The scientists who directed the radar observations, Dr. Donald Campbell and Dr. Ralph Dyce of Cornell and Dr. Gordon Pettengill of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, reported their findings in the current issue of Science, the journal of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

The most distinctive feature in the north of Venus, as shown by the Arecibo radar, is a very bright Oklahoma-size area that the scientists said looked like a broad lava field. It appears to be a sharply defined feature overlaying an older surface.

The scientists said that the area did not have a shape that might have been created by the impact of a meteorite but instead seemed to be a result of processes internal to Venus, such as a volcanic eruption of lava. The feature has been tentatively named Maxwell, for James Clerk Maxwell, the 19th-century Scottish physicist.

Parallel Ridges

Maxwell's surface appears extremely rough and apparently contains long parallel ridges extending for hundreds of miles, the scientists reported. These, and other ridge-like features, suggested that some kind of internal forces were shaping the face of Venus in somewhat the same way that volcanoes and shifting continental plates affect the surface of the earth.

Another major feature on Venus is a large basin about the size of Hudson Bay, extending about 1,000 miles from north to south and 600 miles from east to west. The presence of rocky debris beyond the basin indicated to the scientists that the basin had been formed by the same kind of impacts that created the moon's "seas."

Venusian features as small as 12 miles could be distinguished in the radar images. Previous observations of the planet's surface were either of such low resolution (more than 100 miles) or of such a small area as to be of little value in providing an overall picture of the planet.

Officer Denies Getting Bribe For West Point Honor Ruling

By Charles Kaiser

WEST POINT, N.Y., Sept. 10 (NYT).—Lt. Fred rick Borman, a 1974 West Point graduate, categorically denied last night that he had received $1,200 to change his vote on an honor-code board.

"It's completely false," Lt. Borman said of the allegation, part of an affidavit sworn to by two cadets who had been accused of cheating at the U.S. Military Academy here.

Robert Koster, another cadet accused of cheating in affidavits signed by other cadets, said that he had resigned from the academy. He is the son of Maj. Gen. Samuel Koster, a former West Point superintendent who stepped down from his position six years after charges that, when he commanded the Americal Division in Vietnam, he had helped to cover up the massacre by U.S. soldiers at My Lai.

Son of Astronaut

Lt. Borman, son of former astronaut Frank Borman, who is now president of Eastern Airlines, said that he had told his father the allegation was false and that his father believed him. The elder Borman is chairman of a special five-member West Point review panel appointed by the secretary of the Army.

"I would like to know when the affidavit was dated because I have a feeling it was done after my dad was named [to the review panel], though I could be wrong," the lieutenant said.

Lt. Borman is now the kicking coach for the academy's football team.

"I want to see the guys who paid me $1,200," he said, adding: "They can hook me up to a lie-detector machine and I'll go first and they can follow."

West Point cadets also reacted skeptically to allegations that nearly 700 of their past and present colleagues had cheated, lied and committed more serious offenses.

The allegations are contained affidavits sworn by 65 cadets who have been accused of cheating.

Spokesmen for the academy said that the institution itself could not comment because the affidavits had not been made available to them.

Iranian Agents Said to Observe Dissidents in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (UPI).—A top State Department official told Congress this week that Iranian secret agents are observing Iranian dissidents in the United States.

Alfred Atherton, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, also told a House International Relations subcommittee that the administration has not officially objected to the human rights situation in Iran because improvements far outweigh abuses.

Mr. Atherton was asked by the subcommittee chairman, Rep. Donald Fraser, D-Minn., if Iranian intelligence agents were spying on opponents of the Shah of Iran in the United States, particularly Iranian students.

"Yes, I believe they have representatives here," Mr. Atherton replied.

He said: "The Iranian authorities are interested in knowing about potential terrorists who may be among students who might return to Iran."

U.S. Is Deleting 'Loyalty Oaths' On Job Forms

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (AP).—The Civil Service Commission has ordered the deletion from all federal job applications of McCarthy-era questions about membership in the Communist party or revolutionary groups.

The "loyalty oaths," which proliferated in government and the private sector during the Communist-hunting days of the late Sen. Joseph McCarthy, R-Wis., had been a part of the federal forms since April, 1953.

The American Civil Union disclosed this week that the Civil Service Commission ordered the questions struck from the forms following a series of court actions at acking their constitutionality.

ACLU legal director Melvin Wulf called the government action "the long overdue abolition of these relics of McCarthyism." He described the loyalty questions as "highly offensive intrusions on the political beliefs and associations of applicants for federal jobs."

Mr. Wulf said that the ACLU, in a recent letter to the commission, urged that persons who had failed to get government jobs because of their refusal to answer the loyalty questions be i. vited to reapply.

Marcos Sets Up Advisory Group

MANILA, Sept. 10 (Reuters).—President Ferdinand Marcos today announced the formation of an advisory legislative body, saying it would share the power with which he has ruled the Philippines under martial law for the last four years. The surprise move fell far short of a return to full democracy.

The text of the decree, released later, showed that the body would have carefully limited powers, with the President apparently moving cautiously along his declared road away from martial law. It did not appear to restrict his own powers of issuing decrees to run the country.

The announcement was made on the eve of a monthlong campaign for an Oct. 16 referendum in which voters will be asked how long they want martial law to continue and what sort of legislature, if any, should be set up.

Hailstorms Kill 2

ADDIS ABABA, Sept. 10 (Reuters).—Two men were killed by hailstorms in two districts of Illubabor Province west of here last week, the Ethiopian news agency reported.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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The Defense Issue...

President Ford's attack on the "voices of retreat" that urge the United States to reduce defense spending and "to withdraw" American troops from overseas appears to be an attempt to pin an anti-defense label on Jimmy Carter—a label that is not justified by the Democratic candidate's stated positions. But Mr. Ford's evident belief that he could force the issue into such black-and-white terms may explain his early emphasis on defense and his earlier unsuccessful proposal that national security affairs be the first subject for the projected Ford-Carter debates.

The country undoubtedly is in a mood supportive of a strong defense stand, as indicated by congressional refusal this year, for the first time in this decade, to make significant cuts in the administration's military budget despite a $14-billion increase. As for troops overseas, after years of steadily growing support for Senator Mansfield's proposals for cutbacks everywhere, especially in Europe, the certainty of overwhelming defeat kept the Senate majority leader from even introducing his resolution this year.

Against this background, Mr. Carter's efforts to differentiate his position from the administration's posture on defense spending and overseas deployments understandably have been quite limited, except perhaps on one issue—Korea. On defense spending, Mr. Carter has not favored a cutback, but a smaller increase than the administration. His support for a strong American contribution to conventional defenses in West Europe—in part to put less reliance on tactical nuclear weapons—has been consistent.

In favoring reductions in Europe if mutual cutbacks can be arranged with the Soviet Union—or if new NATO weapons can substitute for some manpower without cutting strength—Mr. Carter's position varies little, if at all, from the Ford administration's. Where he may part company with the administration to some extent, apart from Korea, is in his feeling that there might be some reductions in American forces in the Western Pacific generally and some shift toward NATO.

On Korea, there is a significant difference. Even after the recent incident that claimed two American lives, Mr. Carter has continued to voice a hope that American ground forces could be withdrawn in two or three years. But he has hedged by emphasizing prior talks—and presumably agreement—with the South Korean and Japanese governments. He has also proposed a prior agreement with the Soviet Union to assure the security of South Korea—not a very fruitful proposition since China, not Russia, is North Korea's sponsor, former cobelligerent and current backer in the four-power Panmunjom armistice arrangements.

...and Arms Control

Apart from Korea, two other significant national security issues have been posed by Mr. Carter—without as yet a direct response from Mr. Ford. One is his opposition to the Ford administration's large-scale arms sales to Third World countries, particularly Iran and Saudi Arabia. Even more important is his disagreement with administration weapons programs preparing a counterforce capability for limited strategic nuclear war, a major departure from the earlier American strategy of deterrence. Mr. Carter has also urged a far more vigorous anti-proliferation policy than has been pursued until recently by the Ford administration. But the differences here are being blurred now by a shift in Washington toward the Carter viewpoint.

There are ambiguities and gaps in Mr Carter's defense posture, and there are issues on which he has stated frankly that he has not yet made up his mind, such as the B-1 bomber and the Cruise missile. But he agrees with the President and Secretary Kissinger on the existence of "rough equivalence" with the Soviet Union in strategic forces and the need for a strategic arms limitation treaty (SALT) to codify that balance as a start toward reductions.

Overall, both major presidential candidates would appear to be well within the mainstream of American defense thinking. The issues that already have emerged and other realistic options can be usefully debated and may help to educate the country about future choices. But Mr Ford's initial effort suggests a belief that he can evoke the kind of dramatic contrast that in reality does not seem to exist and is therefore likely to confuse rather than inform the country on this crucial topic.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Lieutenant's Credo

Western intelligence experts are understandably elated over the delivery of a Soviet supersonic MiG-25 fighter plane, the most advanced of its type, which was landed in Japan by a defecting pilot, Lt. Viktor Belenko. Even more noteworthy than the military's access to this remarkable plane's engines, electronic gear and other equipment, however, may be the lieutenant's credo.

"This was a planned flight to defect from the Soviet Union," Lt. Belenko said. "I have been longing for freedom in the United States. Life in the Soviet Union has not changed from that existing in the days of Czarist Russia when there had been no freedom."

What makes these words so remarkable is that they were spoken not by a Soviet intellectual or scientist. The loss of Marxist faith, among the Solzhenitsyns, the Sakharovs and others in the Soviet intellectual world is no longer startling news. But Lt. Belenko is a fighter pilot, whose loyalty was judged to be sufficient to entrust him with a MiG-25 and station him in area from which he could fly to freedom. His defection raises the question of how many other Belenkos there may be among trusted officers in the Soviet armed forces, and how widespread the hunger for freedom may be among the population at large.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Chinese Imponderables

Although Mao's death was not unexpected, his passing cannot fail to shock the nation. He leaves behind neither an untroubled land nor an undisputed successor. The recent spate of natural disasters, including a shower of meteorites in Manchuria and earthquakes in Yunan, Tang Shan and Szechuan, have aroused old superstitions among the Chinese that a "heavenly mandate" has expired and the end of the "Mao dynasty" is near. To the last, Mao did everything possible to ensure that after his death the country would keep the course he had set, but it seems less than certain that he has succeeded. The new leadership's first priority will be to try to restore unity. If it is unsuccessful, forces may be liberated which jeopardize Mao's political legacy. There are no signs of sudden change or internal chaos, but the Chinese undoubtedly have a difficult period before them.

—From the Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

Mao Tse-tung put an end to one epoch of Chinese history and set the course for another. Few men in the world's history have driven forward so great a change in so large a country. In his lifetime he reordered the lives of hundreds of millions. That achievement alone would certainly put him in the ranks of the powerful men who founded new dynasties in China's long history. But having achieved power such men tried to rule in accordance with long-established Chinese traditions. Mao Tse-tung's ambitions were never so bounded. To the end he remained an untiring revolutionary, though the success he had as a revolutionary would have been beyond his reach had he not first won the loyalty of his countrymen as a nationalist, dreaming, in the weak and despoiled China in which he grew up, of a glorious era when a regenerated China would compel the admiration of all the world. He gave China confidence and restored its pride.

—From the Times (London)

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

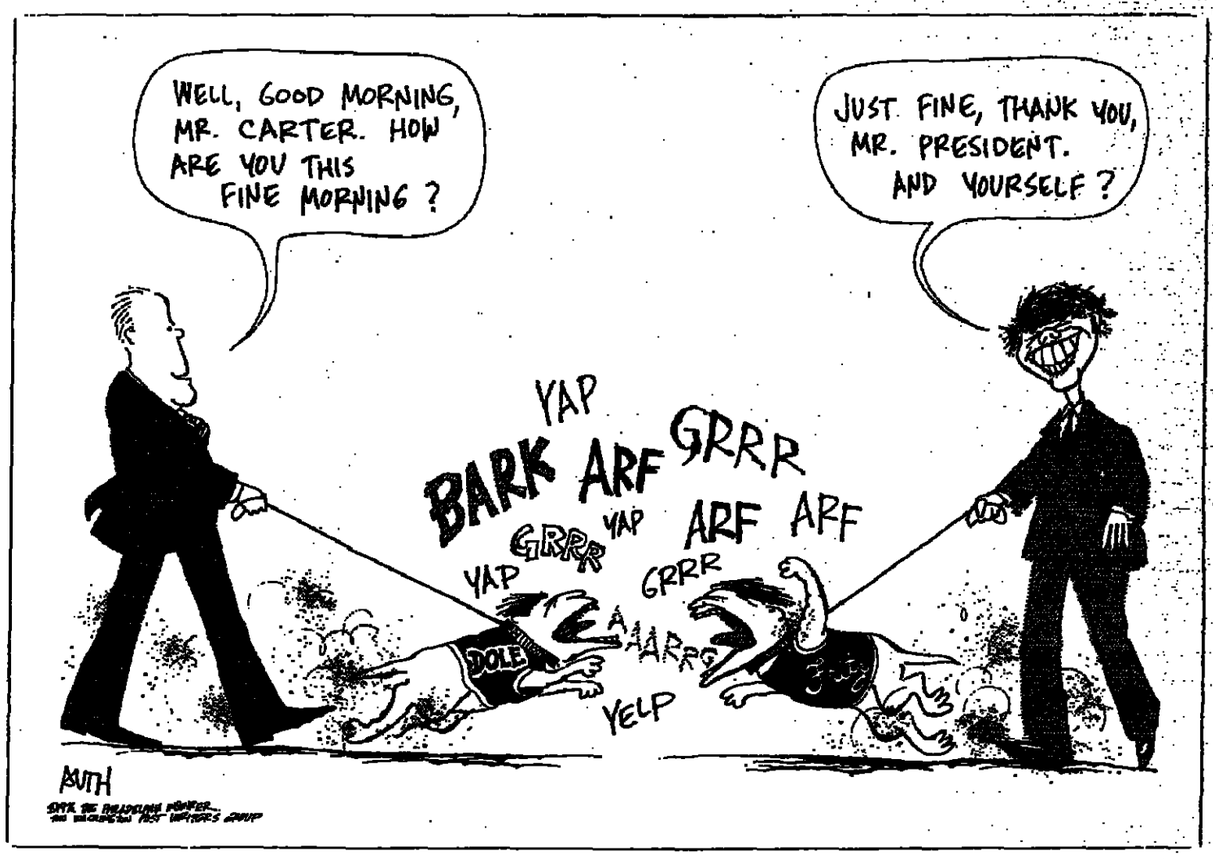
September 11, 1901

NEW YORK—Large scale arrests have been carried out across the country as a result of the attempted assassination of President McKinley. In New York, Chicago and several other radical centers all known anarchists are being rounded up by police. Miss Emma Goldman, whose writings are said to have inspired the assassin Czolgosz, was one of the first to be arrested in Chicago. The police seem to be working on the assumption that Czolgosz was only part of a large conspiracy.

Fifty Years Ago

September 11, 1926

WASHINGTON—Apprehension has been aroused in some quarters here that the current fighting in China will lead to the establishment at Peking of a radical government hostile to all foreign interests except the Russians. However, officials stress that no military intervention will be undertaken unless American lives are endangered. Businessmen are reluctant to invest further in China owing to the uncertainty of the situation, particularly with respect to the Communist forces, who seem to be gaining in strength.



'Even Poets Don't Last Forever'

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—In early 1975, when Mao Tse-tung was already drifting into the shadows of his final "long march," he wrote a poem to his old political and military comrade, Premier Chou En-lai:

Loyal parents who sacrificed so much for the nation never feared the ultimate fate.
Now that the country has become red, who will be its guardian?
Our mission unfinished may take a thousand years.
The struggle tires us and our hair is grey.
You and I, old friends, can we just watch our efforts be washed away?

So even Chairman Mao knew that the weakness of greatness is the fragility of life and wondered what would happen to China when he was gone. He counted on Chou En-lai to succeed him for a time, and Chou struggled at the end to arrange an orderly succession through Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, but Chou died and Teng was banished even before Chairman Mao was buried.

Accordingly, it is a presumption, and in the eyes of a grieving China probably an impertinence to speculate on Mao's "successor." The chances are there will be no successor, for Mao had become a myth, which could be even stronger in death than in life, but the world still wonders who will rule a fifth of the human race.

The Ceremony

The government in Peking, whoever they are, has chosen four men to preside over the ceremony of burial, and since the Chinese, more than most, live and die by symbols, these four, set apart from the rest, have attracted special attention by the China watchers in the political and academic communities of the United States.

They are Hua Kuo-feng, vice-chairman of the Communist party, and premier of the state council; Wang Hung-wen, another vice-chairman and the young fortyish secretary of the Shanghai Communist party; Chang Chun-chiao, head of the political arm of the Chinese armed forces, and Yeh Chien-ying, the minister of national defense, now in his late seventies.

Officials here also pay attention to a fifth key figure in the Chinese hierarchy, Chen Hsi-lien, also a vice-premier of the state council, and more important, present military commander of the armed forces in the Peking region, protecting and commanding the capital.

The informed guess here—and it is no more than that—is that it will be a while before anybody emerges as chairman of the party, and that maybe the political leadership will be collective rather than personal for a very long time.

Meanwhile, speculation is centered here on command of the Chinese armed forces, and whether this will go for the time being to the old man who has prestige, Yeh Chien-ying, present minister of defense, or to Chen Hsi-lien, who has the force of command around Peking.

Beyond this, Washington is more interested in the philosophy of China after Mao Tse-tung than in its personalities. Does it want to cooperate in a new and more just order of the world? Does it still see itself as the independent, isolated "middle empire," or does it want to trade with the world and become a new modern empire in a cooperative, interdependent world by the end of the century?

This is what Washington, after paying its tributes to the personal achievements of Mao Tse-tung, would like to know. The internal struggles for power in China are important to this question. The last three U.S. representatives in Peking since the opening to China—David Bruce, George Bush, now head of the CIA, and Thomas Gates—have tried to find out, but they have been isolated and frustrated, smothered by politeness but deprived of information.

They have all been consulted since the death of Chairman Mao about "whither China," but they do not know, so the government here is waiting and watching. It is making no decisions about its relations either with Peking or Taiwan, and in the middle of a presidential election, it is in no position to act one way or the other, not knowing who can speak for Washington after November or in the last years of the '70s.

It has to know what men and policies will emerge in China after the "succession." Will Peking follow the line of the Shanghai communiqué, cooperating with Washington on at least limited terms? Will it become more nationalistic after Mao, and compromise its differences with Moscow? Or—and this is the anxiety here—will new Chinese leaders try to put together the Sino-Soviet alliance and confront the free world from Tokyo, Europe and the Western Hemisphere with a solid Communist bloc in the Euroasian continent from Vladivostok to Berlin?

The captains, the poets and the kings depart in the Western world, without much change, but in the Communist world, there are often fundamental changes from a Lenin to a Stalin, from a Stalin to a Khrushchev.

Washington wonders about this after Chairman Mao. Mainly because it is guessing in the dark. Its guess for the moment is that the policies of Chairman Mao and Premier Chou En-lai will prevail for a while, at least until the struggles for succession to Mao Tse-tung, Brezhnev in Moscow, who is ill, and Ford in Washington who is up for election—until all this is over.

Meanwhile, the balance of political power in the world will be in doubt, for nobody in the main power centers of the world knows who or what's coming next.

West Germany's Cozy Friends

By Heinz Murmann

BONN, West Germany.—Some Americans may still cling to the belief that separating government from business is as vital as drawing a line between church and state. But here in West Germany, the government is expected to promote business interests abroad—within certain limits.

In our view, therefore, it is normal for West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and his Cabinet members to take top company executives along on their official trips overseas and to help them in other ways as well.

When Schmidt recently went to Washington, for example, his delegation included a prominent Hamburg industrialist. He took German businessmen with him to Saudi Arabia not long ago, and other government ministers have had corporation representatives in their entourage on visits to Tehran and Moscow.

In contrast to the United States, where the Lockheed affair and other scandals have led to curbs on foreign trade practices, German businessmen are also free to extend bribes in the Middle East and elsewhere and actually deduct such payments from taxes—as long as they can prove that corruption was "imperative" in making the sale.

This is not to suggest that the West German authorities are aggressively involved in pushing business. Nor does it mean that they deliberately encourage illicit conduct.

But West Germany is the world's second largest exporting nation after the United States, and every fourth worker here is employed in an export industry.

Thus it is recognized as a reality, both by the government and by the public, that we must sell our products abroad in order to flourish. And, as a consequence, officials consider it natural that they should contribute to creating a climate that is conducive to business.

Within this framework, though, the government has been careful not to interfere too heavily. It has found, on the whole, that the export trade has been most successful when private enterprise has operated with the fewest constraints.

So the government may, as other governments do, offer guarantees in instances where business abroad is threatened by economic or political risks. But, unlike many governments, it has been reluctant to stimulate exports through subsidies.

This policy has worked, and our export trade has been so good that it has tilted the international commercial balance. The distorted relationship between the West German mark and the U.S. dollar has driven up the cost of our merchandise overseas.

One result of this lopsided currency exchange situation has been the decision of the Volkswagen company to produce cars for the American market in the United States.

But despite high prices, West German goods continue to be attractive abroad, for a number of reasons.

There are many firms here, some of them small and unknown, that turn out specialized products unobtainable anywhere else. They are inventive and diligent, and thanks to the concern of the labor unions for the country's well-being, there are few strikes that delay deliveries.

Cooperation

And there is, too, the undeniable assistance of Chancellor Schmidt and his Cabinet colleagues, who will invite the people from Mercedes or Siemens or Bayer to join the government delegation visiting Sofia or Tokyo or New Delhi. Officials and company executives will fly in the same airplane, stay in the same hotel and separate only when it comes to signing business contracts, if a deal has been clinched.

A case in point occurred recently, when the Polish Communist party leader, Edward Gierek, paid a formal visit to West Germany.

In addition to discussing politics, Gierek was scheduled to participate in the signing of 14 contracts between Poland's state-run enterprises and several private West German business firms.

The Poles requested that the contracts, valued at more than $1 billion, be signed at the West German Ministry for Economic Affairs in order to highlight a new era of cooperation between the two nations.

The request embarrassed German officials. They had monitored the deals, but the details had been negotiated by the private German companies involved. To sign the contracts on government premises would have implicated the West German government as a partner.

The Germans finally came up with an alternative. They held the ceremony in a hall belonging to an independent trade association, with West Germany's Minister for Economic Affairs, Hans Friedrichs, present as an observer. Like so much else here, the compromise was both happy—and profitable.

Mr. Murmann writes on economic affairs for the Kolner Stadt-Anzeiger, the Cologne daily. This article was written for The Washington Post.

Letters

U.S. Taxes

It may be acceptable typography, but it is pretty flaccid journalism to run on consecutive days and separate pages two stories of burning interest to every taxpayer which should evidently have been confronted in parallel columns as I should like to do now. A: (IHT, Sept. 1), That any ordinary American earning $40,000 a year after all deductions, and whether living at home or abroad, must pay $9,130 income tax—a tax rate of 22.8 per cent. B: (IHT, Sept. 2), That presidential candidate James Carter had a taxable income of $122,189 in 1974, after all deductions (a sum on which the presumable tax rate is 48 per cent, or $58,494 tax), but in fact, "by using an investment credit of $41,702 from improvements on his business," paid a tax of only $17,484—a tax rate of 14.3 per cent.

The reason for Mr. Carter's preferential tax rate of 14.3 per cent on his income of $122,189, over the tax rate of 22.8 per cent for John Doe, on his income of less than one-third as much as Mr. Carter, is that Mr. Carter could afford to install last year in his peanut-processing plant in Georgia "new machinery and equipment... at a cost of more than $500,000, which was the source of the large investment credit in Mr. Carter's income tax return."

In other words, if you have half a million dollars to invest (in any one year) in making your own business more profitable to yourself and your family, your tax is and will be only about half as much as it is and will be for taxpayers and voters who don't have half a million dollars to play around with in this way. We John Does, who have to pay twice as much tax on incomes of one-third the amount (or less!) of rich men like Mr. Carter, sort of wish sometimes that we too had the cash-flow to allow ourselves the same "fiscal advantages." How about us incorporating our families as "joint enterprises" in Delaware or Kansas, for $350, and writing off the new station-wagon to take the kids to school as corporationally necessary "machinery and equipment" for a tax credit?

I am not a Republican, and I don't think that rich men necessarily make bad presidents. Roosevelt and Kennedy, who were both millionaires, were among our best presidents, while some of the poor boys who somehow got in—like Warren Gamaliel Harding and, er, others—have spent their time culpably enriching themselves in office. But Mr. Carter's ingenuous and broad-smiling tax arrangements show very plainly that, if he is elected, what we will have will be just one more rich man helping to run the country for the benefit of other rich men like himself, with "investment credits"—not to mention other corporate, agricultural and depletion advantages—to suit himself and them.

G. LEGMAN.
Valbonne, France.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Is Carter Hooked on Computers?

By David S. Broder

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—"Pe... nut One," Jimmy Carter's campaign jet, is the first so... candidate aircraft to be equipp... with two computers.

The one in the back, a wicke... purring creature, is hooked ... by elaborate circuitry to ... schedule, media and organizati... staff in the Atlanta headquarter... to running mate Fritz Mondale's plane, to the wealth of polli... data produced by Pat Caddell ... Cambridge, and to the informa... tion retrieval services of The N... York Times Library.

It produces endless sheets ... high-speed data, all properly co... ed.

But impressive as it is, ... computer in the back takes a ... ond place to that housed up fro... —inside the head of Jimmy Ca... ter. The peanut farmer-atom engineer is the closest thing to computer-driven candidate ... technical age has yet produc...

That is not to say Carter ... deficient in human emotions. ... the contrary, his political succ... stems in large part from his ab... ity to convey to an extraordina... variety of audiences his deep... to share with them the most ba... emotions—love, trust, pride, ... triotism and compassion.

Watching him in a round ta... discussion with eight unemploy... Pennsylvania workers, his involv... ment in the quiet-voiced disc... sion seemed so complete that ... was easy to forget—as he ... parently did—that it was all bei... filmed for later use in televisi... ads.

The point is not that ever... thing Carter does is artific... The point is that almost not... ing he does is accidental.

A Point Value

Carter himself made public ... computerized process for sched... ing the campaign, in which ... priority or point value was c... culated for each state and th... a value was assigned to ea... campaigner's time. It is 7 poi... for a Carter day, 5 for Mond... 3 points each for their wives a... so on down to other relatives.

Although Carter has not co... firmed it, the evidence of ... first week of campaigning stron... suggests that the campaign's c... tent is tied as closely to the c... culation of the two computers ... is its schedule.

For example, the choice ... Warm Springs, Ga., site of Fra... lin Roosevelt's vacation retre... for the kickoff speech of ... campaign, was hardly casual. ... FDR link was strengthened by ... presence of two Roosevelt sons ... and the speech was studded with ... references not only to FDR ... also to Harry Truman and Jo... Kennedy.

The message, in case anyb... missed it, was that Jimmy C... ter is the Democratic nomine... not the man whose party is li... ed in the public mind w... Watergate, Richard Nixon ... Herbert Hoover.

But once that point was ma... the twin computers told Ca... to take a conservative line, ... cause the country wasn't hun... for a new New Deal.

So the first operative po... pronouncements were promises ... decentralize government, empha... size individual initiative and s... stitute jobs for welfare—sen... ments that command someth... like unanimous support in ... polls.

Equal Care

Later speeches were tuned w... equal care to the particular ... dience—Navy talk in Norf... parochial-school aid in Pittsbur... Arab boycotts to B'nai B'rith.

The calculating quality of ... Carter campaign means ... things. It means he is unlik... to hand his opponent, Presid... Ford, many openings for count... attack, but instead will exploit ... advantages to the utmost.

It would be foolish for the Fo... camp to assume that Carter ... blow this election.

But the Carter computer ... another meaning for the vot... A campaign so finely calcula... as this one tends to produce ... president who gets there ... telling each audience as much ... possible exactly what it wants ... hear.

Carter's empathy for people ... his almost uncanny ability ... translate polling data into wo... reinforce each other and in... a candidate who is almost ... eager to please.

That kind of candidate is ... luctant to define the hard choi... because he wants all the vot... not just 50 per cent plus 1.

And that kind of candid... needs special scrutiny, because ... the end, we are governed by ... not computers.

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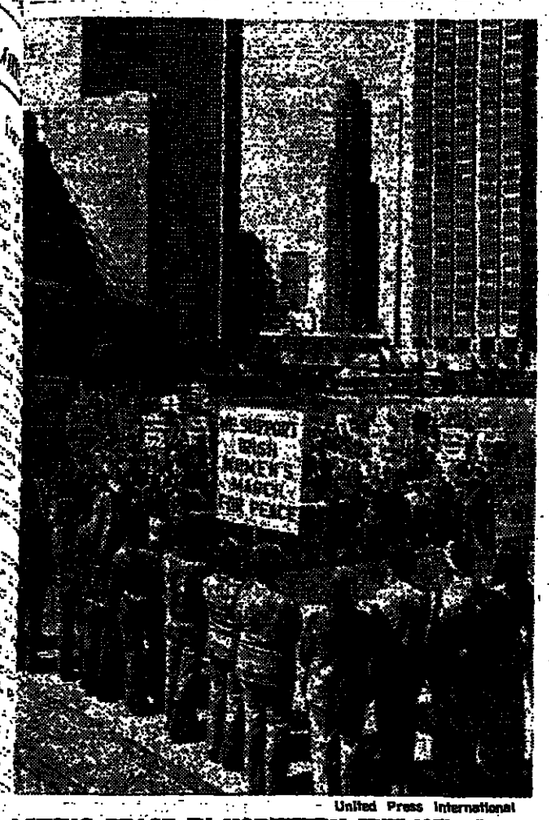
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International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de 9.280.000 F. R.C. Paris No 73 B 2112 21 Rue de Berri, 75380 Paris Cedex 08 Tel.: 225-28-00 Telex 280.650 Herald, Paris Cables: Herald, Paris
Le Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer
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Commission Paritaire No 34.237



United Press International

ICKING PEACE IN NORTHERN IRELAND—Demstrators in San Francisco conducting sympathy lly in support of Irish women's peace movement.

is for House of Orange

liana Expected to Abdicate xt Year Because of Scandal

By Bernard Weinraub

E HAGUE, Sept. 10 (NYT). e Dutch royal house, shaken e scandal involving Prince hard, is expected to witness bdication of Queen Juliana ext year and faces major ative controls designed to en the reins on the mony, according to government es.

all accounts the Lockheed y investigation, which sey criticized Prince Bernhard, darkened the reputation of 00-year-old House of Orange will alter, perhaps irrevo-y, the links between the Dutch le and the traditionally popyal family.

rtainly the most powerful nge expected is the abdicaof Queen Juliana, 67, a shy, rely and highly popular arch, in favor of her daughPrincess Beatrix. The 38-old crown princess has a ation that contrasts sharply that of her mother. Beatrix considered imperious, strongd, somewhat haughty and, her friends concede, far popular than Juliana.

Ith the changeover—and with gradual emergence, in politpower, of a generation that ly remembers World War II e popularity of the monarchy xpected to diminish, accordto government officials and mentators.

Symbol of Strength

uring the war Queen Juliana, a crown princess, lived in in London and Canada, yet rged, somehow, as a symbol Dutch strength, unity and stence to the Germans. In ding to the throne in 1948, wing the abdication of Queen helmina, Juliana remained an ordinarily popular figure e plain looks and simple bes, bicycle riding on Sunday rnoons and extremely wellrmed opinions on Dutch and d affairs endeared her to the ch through the 1960s.

uliana is very Dutch—she's uch, kind, not pompous, er solemn—and this has enred her to us," said an offiwho is close to the royal ly. "She's self-conscious and nervous. She hates photogers. She's not easy going. chain smokes in private and takes a long time to trust people. Her simplicity, her problems, have made her even more sympathetic.

"Beatrix, on the other hand, can be haughty," he said. "She is what we call a Leiden student." To the Dutch, a Leiden student—a graduate of the elite university of Leiden—represents cleverness, a posh accent, a youth with a trace of snobbery.

Princess Beatrix precipitated a furor in 1966 when she married Claus von Amsberg, a West German diplomat who served in a German panzer division during World War II. The wedding ceremony led to street demonstrations and a boycott by numerous officials.

Tactful Awareness

Prince Claus has displayed a tactful awareness of Dutch sensitivities to the Germans. He has involved himself in the problems of ecology and underdeveloped countries and, unlike Prince Bernhard, took pains to learn to speak Dutch without a German accent. Moreover, Prince Claus's standing with the Dutch was enhanced when he and Beatrix had a son, Prince Willem-Alexander, the first male heir to the throne in 33 years.

Although Queen Juliana was expected to abdicate in 1979, when she reached the age of 70, sources close to the family say that by next year she will abdicate because of the humiliation of Prince Bernhard, who accepted favors and cash from the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. The government is waiting nervously for publication of testimony involving Lockheed taken by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

Premier Joop den Uyl has indicated that, if the testimony leads to further allegations against Prince Bernhard, a new probe may be ordered. Such a step would, quite possibly, lead to the abdication of Queen Juliana.

Princess Beatrix has made it clear that she, too, would abdicate rather than assume the crown in the aftermath of her father's humiliation. Such a step would mean that Prince Willem-Alexander, 9, would be proclaimed king and a regency would have to be appointed until he reached 18.

lagship of John Paul Jones elieved Found Off England

By Walter Sullivan

EW YORK, Sept. 10 (NYT). U.S.-British expedition beves it has found the wreck of Bon Homme Richard, flagp of John Paul Jones, in 180 t of water where it sank after eating the more heavily armed glish warship Serapis in 1779. t was during the battle that es made his defiant reply to question concerning possible render: "I have not yet begun fight."

he battle took place off Flamough Head on the coast of rkshire, where Jones had been assing English shipping. Both ps were heavily damaged and ming. The American vessel ally sank after the English ptain had surrendered.

The discovery was announced a telephone call from Sidney gnall, a naval historian, who d been conducting the search oard the Decca Recorder, a rvey ship loaned to the exdition by Decca Survey Ltd.

While various contemporary ws accounts and historical recds were used to narrow down e area where the ship probably nt down, the clue leading to discovery came from a retired rman named Pocley. He remembered 19 years ago hauling t an iron, muzzle-loading boat m with a swivel mount and with brass trigger-guard and other fittings.

In the brass, which had resisted corrosion, was inscribed the date 1775. The location pointed out by Mr. Pocley was near the outer edge of the "high probability" area identified from historical records.

In an effort to save the ship, Jones had ordered the heaviest canon, capable of firing 18-pound shot, rolled overboard.

Proof of the ship's identity must await the salvage of one or more cannon and examination of the ballast or other preserved features. The tally of such items aboard the ship is known, to varying degrees of accuracy, from records of the Revolutionary War.

The name Bon Homme Richard had been adopted by Jones as his translation of "Poor Richard." This was the pen name used by Benjamin Franklin, the minister plenipotentiary in France, which had provided Jones with the ship.

It is not clear whether any attempt will be made this summer to dive to the wreck and examine it further. Specialists in underwater archaeology usually refrain from blind dredging in such a situation lest irreparable damage be done to the find.

THEATER IN LONDON

'Ivanov,' Chekhov's Melancholic Hamlet

By John Walker

LONDON, Sept. 10 (IHT).—Chekhov is enjoying the sort of success in London usually accorded to homelier talents. To the good revival of "The Seagull" at the Duke of York's and the brilliant version of "Three Sisters" at the Cambridge Theatre is now added David Jones's intelligent and sympathetic production of his first play, "Ivanov," for the Royal Shakespeare Company at The Aldwych.

It is not that I am unhappy with this situation, although it might be pleasant to see the RSC expend as much effort and attention on some of the many neglected masterpieces of British drama. But although I am glad to have seen "Ivanov" and to have seen it finely acted and meticulously directed, I question whether it was worth doing.

Its interest lies not so much in the play itself, which is an often ragged melodrama, as in the fact that it is Chekhov's first attempt to deal with those themes that haunt his great works. Here is a provincial society peopled by failures who alternate between boredom and exasperation at the futility of life. Here, too, those who cope successfully, who are vigorous and occasionally joyous, are coarse-natured and somewhat mean-spirited.

And at the center is a misfit. Ivanov describes himself as a provincial Hamlet and the play follows his progress from sudden inexplicable gloom and despondency to suicide. Having watched his wife—a Jew who abandoned her religion and home for him—sicken and die because of his indifference to her, he shoots himself on the day of his wedding to the young daughter of a neighboring landowner, a girl who foolishly believes she can save him from himself.

But, if Ivanov is a melancholic Hamlet, he is involved not so much in a tragedy as a farce. Mr. Jones emphasizes the comedy throughout, although death hovers as a threat and an escape from the play's opening lines. There are, too, a series of richly humorous performances—notably from Bob Hoskins as Ivanov's estate manager, full of dubious schemes to make money; from Sebastian Shaw as Ivanov's uncle, combining senility and scurrility; Zoe Wanamaker as a young and vulgar widow eager for a husband and Norman Rodway as an alcoholic landowner burdened by a miserly wife.

Many of the character do have the obsessive quality that one finds in farce, from Zinaeeda (Carol Gillies), who extinguishes the candles the moment guests leave her rooms, to Ksych (Patrick Godfrey), who replays his card games in every conversation.

If the play has a theme, it is in the cry of Ivanov's wife, Anna, "Why can't they respond to love with love?" Maybe Ivanov's final act is an expression of his love for Sasha, the girl who wants to marry him, rather than the ultimate consequence of his despair and self-pity.

John Wood plays Ivanov as a man driven beyond endurance by the stupidity of those around him and by his own boredom, seesawing between exasperation and flippancy. It is a good performance, although not Mr. Wood at his very best, and contrasts well with Kenneth Cranham as his humorless and intense adversary, a man who always insists on his own honesty.

But for all these performances, and the care shown by Mr. Jones, the play has about it a coarseness and uncertainty, with Chekhov unable to reconcile his reliance on melodramatic methods with his own ironic style.

* * *

The National Youth Theatre is celebrating its 20th anniversary this year, a survival that owes more to its own excellence and the unending efforts of its founder, Michael Croft, than to the support of the Arts Council, which has always been grudging in its attitude.

Its current production of "Coriolanus" at the Shaw Theatre, directed by Mr. Croft, displays most of the organisation's virtues. It is a direct, straightforward and energetic version that fills the stage with mobs and marching soldiers, giving a feeling of the surge and sway of battles and riots which is rare in most undercast modern productions.

The acting is variable, although never less than acceptable. And the performances of Bill Buffery as Coriolanus and Kate Buffery as Volumnia, his mother, are both notable for their clarity and vigor.



John Wood as Ivanov in the Chekhov play.

ART IN EUROPE

A Look at the Season's Schedule

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, Sept. 10 (IHT).—The following is a roundup of art exhibitions scheduled for the coming season in France, Germany and Britain as well as the itinerary of the Giacometti show now at the Louisiana Museum outside Copenhagen (to Oct. 10).

The Giacometti show will go to Madrid at the March Foundation (Oct. 19 to Nov. 30), to Helsinki at the Amos Anderson Konstmuseum (Dec. 15 to Jan. 30), to Stockholm's Moderna Museet (Feb. 12 to Nov. 27) and on to the Sonja Henie Niels Onstad Foundation outside Oslo (April and May).

"America Seen From Europe" will be on view at the Grand Palais in Paris (Sept. 17 to Jan. 3). The exhibition was shown earlier this year at the Cleveland Museum of Arts and the National Gallery in Washington, D.C. This is just one of many shows devoted in the course of this year to some aspect of America or American art.

The Grand Palais will next offer Puvis de Chavannes (Nov. 10 to Jan. 31), an artist characterized by his anemic idealism and who is now being exhumed from a well-deserved Lethe for the benefit of science and commerce. Another show will be devoted at about the same time to Serizawa (Nov. 27 to Feb. 14). Both will give way to the "Art of Islam" in February (to April), which will in turn give way to "Gods and Demons of the Himalayas" (May and June).

The Orangerie

The Orangerie des Tuileries will open its season with "German Painting of the Romantic Period" (Oct. 26 to Feb. 28).

The Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris (Avenue du Président Wilson) is planning 10 shows in the next four months: Arnaldo Pomodoro, sculptures 1960-1974 (Sept. 16 to Oct. 30); contemporary Portuguese art (Sept. 30 to Nov. 15); Raoul Dufy in the collections of the City of Paris (Oct. 1 to Nov. 14); imaginary portraits of Yeats by Louis le Brocquy (Oct. 15 to Nov. 14); 80 Paintings by Francis Gruber (1912-1948), who in his short life gave sincere expression to an outlook that a Bernard Buffet has sought to use as a gimmick (Nov. 5 to Jan. 9); contemporary art of Iraq (Nov. 5 to Dec. 5); prize-winning entries to the "Habitat Solaire 76" competition (Nov. 15 to Dec. 30); A retrospective exhibition of works of the sculptor César (Nov. 25 to Jan. 23) and paintings by Léon Zack (Dec. 9 to Jan. 23).

In Germany, there are various exhibitions that look to the United States even if the show is sometimes as remote as "Masterworks of Egyptian Art from the Brooklyn Museum" (Aegyptisch. Museum, Berlin, to Oct. 30). Also in Berlin: American art in European collections at the National Galerie (to Nov. 7); "Downtown Manhattan — the Bicentennial Seen by the Artists" at the Akademie der Kunst (to Oct. 17); "Two Hundred Years of America From the Artist's Point of View" at the Rathaus Charlottenburg (to Oct. 7); "Bauhaus Alumni in America" at the Bauhaus Archiv (to Oct. 3); "The American Art Guild" at the Rathaus Tempelhof (to Oct. 30); Andy Warhol at the Haus am Waldsee (to Nov. 7).

The Bremen Kunsthaus is showing Ernst Barlach (to Nov. 21).

The Herzog August Bibliothek in Wolfenbüttel: Johann Jacob Christoffel von Grimmelshausen—author, in 1669, of "Simplicius Simplicissimus" (to Oct. 10).

In Munich the Stadtliche Galerie im Lenbachhaus has a Marquet exhibition (Sept. 18 to Dec. 13), while the Schoss Schleissheim in the vicinity of that city is showing "Kurfurst Max Emanuel, Bavaria and Europe—1700" (to Oct. 3).

In Cologne the Kunstgewerbe Museum: Walter Gropius (Oct. 7 to Nov. 21); Italian art, 15th to 18th century (to Jan. 30); Emil Lettré and Adrées Moritz, two German silversmiths of the 20th century (Dec. 9 to February). Rautenstrauch Joest Museum: the newly installed Indonesian collection opens in October. The Wallraf-Richartz Museum announces a Hanne Darboven exhibition (Sept. 21 to Oct. 31) and "Graphic Series (Graphische Zyklen) of the 19th Century" (Nov. 10 to Jan. 9).

Baden-Baden

The Baden-Baden Kunsthaus announces Robert Delaunay, Alfred Kubin and Renate Göbel (Sept. 18 to Nov. 7) and Düsseldorf has Robert Motherwell at the Kunsthalle (to Oct. 10) and the International Art Mart (Oct. 20-25).

In London the National Gallery offers "Art in 17th-Century Holland" (Sept. 30 to Dec. 12). The British Museum's Ethnography Department opened an exhibition of Indian art of the northwest coast of America late in August (no closing date given). It also announces that the Walter Newton treasure trove, a collection of 4th-century Christian silver discovered in a ploughed field in February, 1975, will probably be on view in April next year.

The Tate Gallery is displaying "George Stubbs, Anatomist and Animal Painter, 1724-1806"; Kasimir Malevich, drawings and graphics from 1912 to 1918, and the Gonzalez gift consisting of 50 drawings by Julio Gonzalez and 40 by his brother Joan. (All these to Oct. 3).

BERLIN: *Moscow Chamber Opera—A Happy Revelation*

By Paul Moor

BERLIN, Sept. 10 (IHT).—Anyone familiar with the operatic repertoire of Moscow's Bolshoi Theater knows that house as an almost impregnable citadel of tradition. The Moscow Chamber Opera, an offshoot of the Bolshoi, came to West Berlin this week for its Western debut at the Berlin Festival.

Since its founding in 1971, it had thus far performed, except for a visit last year to a Polish festival in Bydgoszcz, only in the Soviet Union. Expectations here varied. The name of its chief conductor, Gennadi Rozhdestvensky, spoke for quality and adventurousness, while that of its founder and artistic director, Boris Pokrovsky, principal director at the Bolshoi, seemed to promise the conventional, but in a smaller format.

One must acknowledge this company's debut here as a revelation, and a happy one. At the end of the opening night, the company's masterful performance of Shostakovich's sassy 1929 opera "The Nose" brought the audience to its feet in a shouting ovation which went on and on. The alternate program—Mozart's one-acter "The Theater Director," which the four performers had taken the trouble to relearn in German, plus Vassily Alexeyevich Pashkevich's short 18th-century opera "The Miser"—earned a similar reception.

When Stalin's primitive cultural hatchetman Yuri Zhdanov read the riot act to Shostakovich, Prokofiev and all the other leading Soviet composers in 1948, "The Nose," together with many another valuable work, disappeared almost without a trace. This brilliant work, based on Gogol's almost surrealistic satire of human vanity and folly, languished unperformed in the composer's homeland for the almost unbelievable period of more than 40 years. That Mr. Rozhdestvensky rehabilitated it comes as no surprise: He did the same for Shostakovich's Symphonies No. 2, 3 and 4, as well as for Prokofiev's symphonies with the same numbers.

The Moscow Chamber Opera performed here in the Volksbühne, the last house directed by Erwin Piscator, which ordinarily plays straight theater. Surprisingly, this house turns out to have a convertible orchestra pit with room for the 30-odd musicians required. The intimacy of the auditorium considerably abetted the performances' jubilant success.

Young singing actors, many of them alumni from Pokrovsky's classes at Moscow's Lunacharsky Institute of Theatrical Art, make up this lively company. For "The Nose," V. A. Talalai provided fanciful costumes and a unit set which made possible instant changes of locale. Rapport between performers and audience reached its peak toward the end when eight or 10 of the leading performers came downstage and addressed the audience in an interpolated sort of *envoy*, which they spoke in fetchingly accented German, and the final notes brought down the house.

Over champagne after the performance, Mr. Rozhdestvensky, in answer to a question, said, "I had 32 rehearsals for 'The Nose' before it opened. The company as a whole, though, rehearsed it for a total of two years."

World Art Thefts Increase Sharply

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (UPI).—Art thefts now rank second to narcotics in international crime and the United States led the world in thefts of art works last year, it was reported yesterday.

The International Association of Art Security, a nonprofit organization, said art thefts last year jumped by 27 per cent to 33,840, compared with 26,240 the year before. It said the thefts represented a loss of more than $25 million.

The United States, with 9,460 thefts reported last year, was first in such crime, followed by West Germany and Italy, which each reported 2,730 thefts, the organization said in a statement. New York City and Los Angeles led the list in art thefts in the United States.

Ants Threaten Wildlife

MORGE, Switzerland, Sept. 10 (Reuters).—Nature reserves on the Galapagos Islands in the Pacific Ocean are threatened by fire ants that attack creatures such as snails, giant tortoises and iguanas, the World Wildlife Fund said today.

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

Kent Stowell and Francia Russell, who have taken over the direction of the Frankfurt Ballet, succeeding Alfonso Catà, will choreograph and stage a new production of "Swan Lake" (after Petipa and Ivanov), with sets and costumes by Filippo Sanjust, that will have its first performance Oct. 1 at the Frankfurt Opera. The principal roles will be danced by Maria Guerrero and Burton Taylor, a principal dancer of the Pennsylvania Ballet appearing as a guest, and Michael Halasz conducts. Other performances are scheduled for Oct. 3, 14, 17 and 24 and Nov. 13, 14 and 20. Among the new featured dancers in the recently enlarged Frankfurt troupe are Donn Edwards of the Robert Joffrey Ballet and Cristina Saru of the Bucharest National Ballet.

* * *

A gala performance of the Royal Ballet on Sept. 29 at the Sadler's Wells Theatre in aid of the theater's appeal and in the presence of Princess Margaret, will include tributes to Constant Lambert, conductor and music director of the company (as Vic-Wells and Sadler's Wells) from 1931 to 1947, on the 25th anniversary of his death, and to the late John Cranko, who was associated with the company before becoming director of the Stuttgart Ballet. The program will include "Les Patineurs," for which Lambert arranged Meyerbeer's score, "Pineapple Poll," created for the company in 1951 by Cranko, and a group of divertissements. Dancers appearing as guests with the company include Violette Verdy, Maina Gielgud, Lynn Seymour and Helgi Tomasson.

Fire at Louvre

PARIS, Sept. 10 (AP).—Brigades from several firehouses raced to the Louvre Museum yesterday afternoon when fire broke out on the roof of the Flore wing, which houses sculpture and drawings. The fire was extinguished without damage to any of the collections.

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An Appointment With a Lasting Effect on the Art Market

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Sept. 10 (IHT).—Sotheby's has announced an appointment that will have a lasting effect on the art market. On retiring from the Victoria and Albert Museum on July 31, Basil W. Robinson, 64, was made a consultant to the firm as of Sept. 1, in his "special field."

This covers a wide range. To collectors of Japanese art, Basil Robinson has long been known for his book "The Arts of the Japanese Sword," published by Faber and Faber, and another work, "Japanese Landscape Prints of the 19th Century." To academics, his monograph on Kuniyoshi remains a reference work.

Best-Known Book

These contributions, which stem from an interest going back to Robinson's adolescence when he started collecting Japanese prints, are, however, almost a sideline to his main activity, which has been the study of Persian painting for the past 30 years or so.

The list of his bibliography on the subject would fill pages. He is probably best known for his book called "Persian Miniature Painting," which is in fact the catalogue of an exhibition of Persian painting he organized at the Victoria and Albert Museum in 1967. This is a landmark in the field, establishing, among other things, some previously unsuspected or little known schools. It is out of print now but the Victoria and Albert is planning to reprint the work. The illustrated book had been sold for £1.25. Museum officials said that the reprint copies will probably sell for at least twice that amount. Still, it is an excellent introduction to the subject.

Next there are his catalogue of the large collection in the Bodlein Library at Oxford and his latest work, "Persian Paintings in the India Office," just published.

And this is where Sotheby, Parke Bernet show their hand. Their publications department published this catalogue, no doubt at considerable cost. Although written in the simplest style with brief scholarly discussion and detailed captions for illustrations, it is not aimed at the layman. It is an indispensable tool for the specialist and is unlikely ever to become a best-seller.

For Prestige

The auction house published the catalogue for prestige, not profit —a prestige they presumably hope to turn indirectly into profit.

By being fortunate enough to avail themselves of the services of the scholar who wrote that catalogue, they can suggest that their auction catalogues in the field will be of that standard. Undoubtedly, Robinson's catalogues will have that degree of precision and thoroughness, within the limits of present knowledge, that no outsider without an academic training could hope to achieve. The last word will have been said on the objects offered for sale the moment they are catalogued.

The same will apply to the art of the Kajar period from the closing years of the 18th century through World War I, which Robinson has made his specialty for the past 20 years. He is the author of nearly all the scholarly work concerning varnished papier-mâché objets d'art and enameled brass.

Thus Sotheby's has secured a major coup for the two most expensive categories of Persian art —classical manuscript painting and Kajar pieces. The only hope their rivals could have of meeting Sotheby's on equal terms would be to get hold of a scholar of similar standing. There are not many around.

For the French market, this could be a deadly blow. Few prospective vendors will be tempted to send a manuscript to "experts" who do not read Persian and are thus obliged to resort to students. In England, on the contrary, they can be assured that what they send in will be checked by a high-powered scholar.

As it announced Robinson's appointment, Sotheby's also announced that Jack Franses, the well-known dealer in 17th and 18th-century rugs, will be consultant to the auctioneers. While it is not possible to compare Robinson and Franses, this appointment will secure for Sotheby the vast experience of a connoisseur.

This is probably the best that could be hoped for in a field where scholarship is not nearly as advanced as it is in manuscript painting.

The fact that the two appointments were taken at the same time leaves no doubt as to the all-out effort Sotheby's has undertaken to get the lion's share in the Persian and Islamic market, filled with potential profits but also snares. In its release, Sotheby's announced that "Mr. Robinson and Mr. Franses are t help Sotheby's to organise tw or three similar series of Islami art sales in the coming season, referring to their Islamic week i April which made a total £1,370, 676. It sounds like a challeng to the rest of the market.

Israeli Public Assails Film on Entebbe Rescue

TEL AVIV, Sept. 10 (Reuters).—Government plans to cooperate in the production of a projected $10-million Hollywood film on Israel's Entebbe rescue operation are coming under heavy public criticism.

Readers' letters appear almost daily in newspapers protesting the decision to provide army personnel and equipment for the Warner Brothers film on the rescue of over 100 passengers of an Air France plane hijacked by Arab guerrillas.

Government officials have rejected warnings of commercialism and cheap sensationalism, assuring that appropriate safeguards were included in the contract with the film company.

A company spokesman promised that the film would "stick to the documented facts."

A recent letter in the Jerusalem Post summed up a wide section of public feeling. "The idea of making a film now about the En tebbe rescue degrades its heroi spirit of self-defense and reek of commercialism. Let us lea it to the next generation," it sai

Karate Students Drown

JAKARTA, Sept. 10 (Reuters).—Eight karate students wer swept out to sea and drowne when caught by sudden waves they practiced on a southe Java beach, police reported t day.

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54	40⅜	Bakrint	.42	15	66	52¼	51¾	52⅛+	⅜
13⅜	8½	BaldDH	.68	6	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜—	⅛
25¼	18¼	BallCp	.60	6	10	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞+	¼
21⅜	14	BallMfd	.92e	14	34	20	19⅝	19⅝	
26⅝	22⅛	BaltGE	2.08	9	148	26½	26⅛	26½+	⅜
16½	12⅜	BanCa	1.15e	268	7	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜+	¼
32⅜	16⅜	Bandag	.25e	12	63	19⅜	18⅞	19¼+	⅛
11⅛	4½	Bangr Punt		4	9	8¼	8¼	8¼—	⅛
20	12½	BangP pf	2		1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜—	⅛
33	28⅜	BkofNY	2.20	6	15	32½	32⅛	32½+	¼
16⅜	11⅜	BkofVa	.88	5	5	38	13½	13	— ¼
27	23	BankAm	n	11	202	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	⅜
38	28⅞	BankTr	3	8	222	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	
28¼	25⅜	BnkT pf	2.50		19	28¼	27⅞	28¼	
18	11⅜	BardCR	.24	13	157	13⅜	13½	13½—	⅛
35½	22	Barnes	1.60	7	1	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	
16½	7⅜	Basicinc	.80	6	9	15⅛	14⅞	15	
30	22⅜	BatesMf	.80	17	1	23⅜	23½	23¾	
39⅛	27½	Bausch	.80	9	99	28	27⅝	28	— ⅛
46⅝	33	BaxtTrv	.21	27	306	43⅞	43⅛	43⅝—	¼
21	17¾	BayStG	1.88		1	20⅛	20¼	20¼	¼
27⅛	21½	BealFds	.84	14	232	26⅞	26⅜	26⅞	
28⅜	22⅝	Beckmn	.28	18	160	26½	26	26⅜+	⅛
42⅜	34	BeclDick	.50	17	30	37⅜	37⅜	37½—	⅛
23⅜	14	BeechA	.80	7	33	20¼	20¼	20¼—	⅛
17⅞	8⅜	Beker	.28	73	43	10½	10⅛	10⅛—	
20½	13⅜	BelcoP	.60e	7	x8	17¾	17⅜	17¾	
24⅜	15⅜	Belden	1.32	9	5	23	22¾	22⅞+	⅛
25½	15	BellHow	.84		33	20¼	20¼	20½—	⅛
52⅜	48	BellCda	3.72	7	101	52	51⅜	51⅜—	⅛
26	13⅜	BemisCo	1.20	8	6	19	18¾	19	+ ¼
45⅛	37¾	Bendix	1.72	9	114	39⅝	39¼	39½—	⅜
25⅞	17¾	BenfiCp	1.45	5	435	25¼	24⅜	24⅝—	⅜
59½	46½	Benet pf	4.30		2	57½	57½	57½—	¼
113	85¼	Benet pf	5.50		x10	110½	110½	110½—	2½
28½	25½	Bnfl Spf	2.50		x90	27¾	27¾	27¾	
4¼	1	BenfStd	Mfg		3	1½	1½	1½	
2¾	½	Benguet B	.07e	6	36	1⅜	1½	1⅜+	⅛
5½	2¾	Berkey Pho			17	¾	3⅜	¾	
21	13⅜	Best Prod		12	86	20⅜	20¼	20⅜+	⅜
48	33	BethSt	2	9	296	42½	41⅞	42⅛—	⅛
33⅞	30½	BigThree	.40	18	194	32⅜	32⅛	32⅞	
28¾	18⅜	BlackDr	.40	21	633	20	19⅝	19¾—	⅛
17¼	12⅛	BlissLau	1b	6	3	15½	15⅜	15⅜	
20¼	14⅞	BlockHR	1	11	33	19	18⅞	19	
48½	35⅜	BlueBell	1.60	5	46	40⅞	40½	40⅝+	⅜
20¼	20½	BlueBell	wi		1	20½	20½	20½+	¼
5¼	3¾	Bluebird	Inc	6	67	5	4⅝	5 +	⅛
6⅜	2⅜	Bobbie	Brks	7	12	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
43½	24⅝	Boeing		11	201	41⅛	40⅝	41	
20¼	23½	BoiseCas	.80	10	79	25¼	24⅝	25¼+	⅜
20	17⅝	Bk Manh		8	12	18⅛	17¾	18⅛+	¼
32	26	Borden	1.40	10	217	32⅜	31⅞	32⅛	
30¼	19⅞	BorWar	1.35	8	133	29½	29⅛	29⅛+	⅜
4⅛	2⅜	Bormans		5	7	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
22	22⅜	BosEd	2.64	11	122	25½	25	25	
92	81½	BosE pf	8.88		z110	904	90½	90½—	½
12	10⅝	BosE pf	1.17		31	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	
15⅝	13⅜	BosE pf	1.46		10	15	14⅝	14⅝	
14⅛	8¾	Braniff	.24	12	254	11¼	11	11¼—	⅛
31¼	15¼	BraumCF	.50	8	120	29⅝	28	29⅜+	⅜
32½	27¼	Brie Str	.92	15	12	29¾	29¾	29¾+	¼
83¾	66¼	BristMy	1.80	16	183	78⅛	77	77⅝—	⅛
50½	42¼	BristM pf	2		2	47¼	47¼	47¼—	½
12½	9⅝	BritPet	.35e	14	24	10⅛	10	10	
36½	25¼	BrkwGl	1.20	7	15	32	31½	31½—	
18⅜	16⅛	BkhyUG	1.72	8	29	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	
26⅜	25¼	BkUG	pf2.47		68	26⅛	26¼	26⅜	
8½	5⅜	BwnShrp	.20		10	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
13½	10⅝	BrounC	.15e	5	13	12¾	12¾	12¾	
26	13⅜	BrwnGp	1.30	7	22	21⅜	20⅝	20⅝—	⅜
8¼	5⅞	BrwnFer	.20	11	1207	7¼	7	7¼	
10¾	4	Brunswk	.44	10	379	16⅜	16	16½+	½
25⅝	11	BrushW	.80	9	12	23¾	23¼	23¾+	¼
30¼	18	BucyEr	.56	16	194	28½	28⅛	28½—	⅛
19¼	9⅝	BuddCo	.80	4	49	18¼	18	18	+ ⅛
6¼	5	BudCa	pf	.60	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅜	Budgind	.24	4	3	7¼	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
26⅛	20½	Buffalo	1.20a	14	x20	21¾	21¼	21½—	⅛
14	7	Butler	.05t		4	7¼	7	7	
23⅛	19⅜	BunkHill	1.56		13	20¼	20¼	20½—	⅜
⅜	516	BunkH	rt		49	⅜	⅜	⅜+116	
9¾	4⅜	Bunk	Rao		20	7⅞	7¾	7⅞—	⅛
34	23⅜	Burlind	1.40	8	154	26⅜	26	26¼+	⅜
48½	31⅞	BurlNo	.90e	6	61	43½	43¼	43½+	⅛
7¼	6½	BurlNo	pf.55		3	7¼	7¼	7¼	
30½	24⅜	Burndy	.88	11	3	28¼	28¼	28¾	
103½	83⅜	Burrgtn	.68	22	216	93½	92⅜	92⅝—	⅜
30¼	18⅜	ButtesG	11	6	53	20½	19⅝	20⅛+	⅜

C

61	45¼	CBS	1.66	12	294	57⅜	57⅛	57⅜—	⅛
3¼	1⅜	CCI	Corp		23	3½	3	3—	⅛
23⅜	14	CIMfg	Gp		14	1316	3¼	1316+	116
4½	2⅝	CIRH	Inv		18	3½	3½	3½	
37¾	28⅜	CITFin	2.20	8	66	36⅜	36½	36½—	⅛
7	4½	CL Assets			6	5½	5½	5½	
6	3⅜	CLCA		24	5	8	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	8	CMI	Inv Cp		3	5¼	14⅜	14½	
8¾	5⅜	CNA	Finl		8	93	6⅜	6½	
14	11	CNA	pfA1.10			12	12⅜	12⅛	
13	11	CNAI	1.08a			12	12⅜	12⅛	
48⅜	40½	CPC	Int	2.30	9	34	45	45½	— ⅛
26½	14⅜	CTSCp		.60	8	23	21½	21	— ⅛
4½	1⅜	CabCab	For		8	2	2	2	+ ⅛
29¼	18⅞	CabotC		1.08	7	11	31⅛	31⅜	
5¼	3¼	Caesars	Wrl		14	11	3¾	7	7⅛+	⅛
7⅛	3	Cal	Finan		8	220	7⅛	7	
17⅛	11⅝	CalPUt		1.56	9	16	17	16⅞	17	— ⅛
17½	10¼	Callahn		.40r	17	30	13⅜	13	13	— ⅛
3⅜	1¼	Carn	Brn			3	1⅞	1¾	1⅞—	⅛
27½	16½	CpRL		.60a	17	30	19⅜	19¼	19¼+	½
35⅞	29¾	CaSp		1.36	11	88	32½	32¼	32½+	⅛
30½	29¾	CapTag		1.12	10	2	z650	30⅝	30⅝	
90	25½	CanSoRwy				61	z110	103	103	
19½	13	CdnPac		.86e	7	3	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	
12¼	7½	Canalt		.24	13	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	
55½	24¼	CapCits		.20	13	31	51¼	51¼	51¼—	⅛
24⅛	17⅛	CapHold		.40	11	122	20¼	20	20 —	⅛
3	⅞	Capit	Mtg			5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
35⅞	30¼	Carbor		.90	9	109	34	34	34	
16½	10¾	Carlisle		.88	8	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
61¼	53½	CaroC&Oh		$			z100	59½	59½+	½
7	5½	CaroFrg		.20		2	22	5¾	5¾	
22⅜	17⅜	CaroPw		1.72		6	20⅜	22⅜	22⅜	
30	25¾	CarP	pf	2.80		8	29½	29¼	29¼+	¼
34½	21½	CarTec		1.80	8	59	38	34	33¾	
15¾	11	CarrCp		.32	15	459	16¼	16	16	
25⅝	17⅜	CartHaw		.96	10	104	20½	19⅞	20¼+	⅛
13⅜	8¾	CartWall		.40	32	4	7¾	7	7	— ⅛
17⅜	15	CastICk		.80b	6	35	15¼	15¼	15¼—	⅛
62¼	55¼	CaterpTr		1.50	12	586	60⅜	59⅞	60¼—	½
19⅜	14	CecoCp		1.15	8	7	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	
58	42⅜	Celanse		2.80	7	9	51¾	51¾	51¾	
52	45¼	Celn	pfA4.50			1	49¼	49¼	49¼	
14	7⅞	Centex		.40	12	185	16¼	16¼	16¼	
18⅛	13¼	CenSoW		1.20	10	980	16⅜	16¼	16½+	⅛
19⅜	15⅜	CentHod		1.72	7	7	19½	19⅜	19⅜	
19⅜	15⅜	CentILt		1.60	11	71	17⅜	17½	17⅜—	
31½	27½	CnILt	pf	2.87			z400	29⅜	29½+	
29¼	25½	CnILt	pf	2.62			z200	28¾	29	
15⅛	12⅞	CenIPS		1.28	9	76	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜—	⅛
22⅜	18	CenLaE		1.40	8	39	21⅛	21⅛	21½—	
½	16	CeMPw		1.34	7	57	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	
18	13⅜	CenSoya		.50	7	30	16	15⅞	16	
24⅝	19¼	CentrDat		.36	10	32	24⅝	24	24⅛+	⅛
35⅞	19¼	CentrDat		.60	17	34	34⅞	33¾	34⅞+	⅛
22⅛	15	Cert-teed		.65	11	34	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	
25⅜	21¼	CessnAir		1b	10	12	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝—	⅛
29½	18	Champint		1	9	234	23¾	23¾	23¾+	¼
28¼	18⅞	Chml	pf	1.20		7	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	
13⅜	17	ChamSb		.68	9	98	12⅝	12¾	12¾	
5⅜	3⅜	ChartrCo		.20	11	16	5⅜	5⅜	24⅜+	⅛
26⅞	21⅜	Chartr	NY	2	5	30	24⅜	24¼	8	⅛
8½	7	Chasell		.60e	8	48	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
32¼	25¾	ChaseM		2.20	12	412	28¼	28¼	28½—	
4	3⅝	ChaseT		.83e		24	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
11	6	Chelsea		.40	11	6	6¾	6¼	6¼	
52	31½	Chemin		1.40	5	84	31⅞	31¼	31⅝+	⅛
45⅜	30¼	ChmNY		2.88	7	57	42½	41⅞	42½+	⅛
32¼	25¼	Chesapk	Vs	7	4	441

EC to Seek Change n IMF Gold Auctions

NHAGEN, Sept. 10 (AP-he nine member countries European Economic Com-unanimously agreed today a change in the technique sales by the International y Fund, Karl-Otto Poehl, erman chairman of the onetary committee, said. unusual press conference the committee meeting. hl said all nine EEC states at the next IMF gold auc-scheduled for Sept. 15 l be held as planned."

price of gold, which had sharply recently, made big n London and Zurich after C decision became known. r the close, a Zurich dealer the metal at $116-$117 an up from $115 1/4-$116 1/4 the afternoon and up from the opening. In London, ernoon fixing of $115.70 was m $114 at the morning fix-d up from $112 yesterday om.

re was a panic rush to hort positions" on the news EEC decision, a Swiss Bank dealer said. "This alled and it was pretty and erratic at times," he

Italian Request

is statement in Copenhagen, hl said the committee dis-the problem of IMF gold at the request of Italy. He ot elaborate. But Italy, is using part of its official oldings for a $2-billion loan West Germany, is worried over the deteriorating open market gold price.

Not only Italy but several other EEC member states "are a bit concerned" about the gold price situation, Mr. Poehl said.

Neither developing countries, which are to benefit from the proceeds of the IMF gold auctions, nor industrial countries, which are the world's major gold reserve holders, "can be interested in a price decline," Mr. Poehl said.

He also claimed that when IMF members decided to go ahead with auctioning 24 million ounces of IMF-held gold "it wasn't intended" to depress the gold price on the open market.

Mr. Poehl did not say whether, through a change in gold sales techniques, the EEC member states actually want a slowdown of these sales.

Flexibility Sought

"We think it appropriate that the Sept. 15 IMF gold auction should take place," he said, "but we agreed that executive directors of the IMF should be more flexible about the technique."

IMF directors from EEC countries would be instructed accordingly, Mr. Poehl said, but he added that the final decision on possible changes in the current IMF gold sales plans rests with the executive directors.

Mr. Poehl said he would not exclude the possibility of the gold sales problem being discussed during the October meeting of the IMF in Manila. He said the gold question is not on the official agenda, however.

Mr. Poehl, a state secretary at the Bonn Finance Ministry, declined to divulge any further details of the monetary committee's deliberations on the gold price.

He noted that committee discussions are generally held strictly confidential and pointed out that it was unusual for the committee to hold a press conference.

On other matters, Mr. Poehl said the EEC feels that international liquidity is sufficient and should not be increased.

The EEC also thinks that IMF articles on surveillance of exchange-rate policies should be further developed, he said, adding that the EEC is seeking a coordination of central bank interventions in foreign exchange markets in line with general economic and monetary policy.

The EEC monetary committee also agreed that the current liquidity of the IMF is sufficient to cover all foreseeable requirements.

Mr. Poehl also said that concerning the Eurocurrency market, West Germany seeks some form of central information agency on Eurocurrency movements.

This is under study by EEC central bank governors, Mr. Poehl said, adding that he would submit a report on Euromarket problems by year-end.

This report, he explained, would be analytical rather than offering concrete suggestions.

ice Rise owing in ECD Area

NS, Sept. 10 (AP-DJ).—mer prices in member na-of the Organization for mic Cooperation and De-ment rose by 0.4 per cent e and 0.5 per cent in July, ing to latest figures re-l today.

increases compare with of 0.8 per cent in May, 1.1 ent in April and 0.6 per cent arch.

e OECD secretariat said that the 12 months ending in the year-on-year increase at 7.9 per cent—the first in three years that it had less than 8 per cent. It rked that the better perfor-e was experienced by most ries and that the differences en individual inflation rates considerably reduced.

e 24-nation organization said the improvement in June July reflected rising produc-and lower cost pressures in ufacturing. Additionally, the ptionally unfavorable" trend ood prices outside North ica in the spring had been pted.

e OECD's figures for July l that West German con-r prices actually declined by r cent compared with a rise 5 per cent in June. British s increased by only 0.2 per in the month, against 0.5 ent in June. 1.1 per cent ay and 1.9 per cent in April. e growth of prices in the ed States accelerated to 0.6 ent in July from 0.5 per cent nth earlier. In Japan prices 0.6 per cent in July, while ch prices jumped to a month-te of 1 per cent from 0.4 per in June. Portugal had the st monthly increase at r cent.

nk of England ises Loan Rate 13 Per Cent

NDON, Sept. 10 (AP-DJ).—amatic decision by the Bank England today to raise its mum lending rate 1.5 points 3 per cent helped to reduce g pressure on the pound ed by an impending strike Britain's National Union of nen.

e pound rose to $1.75425 from 50 late yesterday as ster-s trade-weighted depreciа-against 10 currencies nar-ed to 40.5 per cent below parities from 40.7 per cent. the morning, sterling had as low as $1.7340 and the of trade-weighted depreciа-at 41.3 per cent.

he afternoon gain was part-due to short-covering pur-es and partly to Bank of land support, dealers said. en the minimum lending rate ease was announced, the up-d gained further impetus. t 13 per cent the minimum ding rate matches the highest since the Bank of England cted to peg its key lending to Treasury bill rates in ober, 1972.

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According to OECD Study

French Inequality Gap Is Biggest

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Sept. 10 (NYT).—France stands out as the Western country where the largest gap exists between rich and poor, according to a major study by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

The OECD's first production of comparative data on income distribution, published last month when most of France was on vacation, has suddenly become an issue in the current battle over French wages and prices and industrial policy.

The OECD study, which was prepared under the direction of a British economist, Malcolm Sawyer, uses data representing specific segments of the population in the leading member countries to show the income spread: Represented are segments of 10 per cent of the population, broken down in income groups. In France, the richest 10 per cent absorb 30.5 per cent of the after-tax income of the nation. After all other groups have been satisfied, the poorest 10 per cent is left with only 1.4 per cent of the wealth.

Measured in this way, the inequality gap is three times that of the Netherlands and Sweden, twice that of Britain, West Germany and Japan and one and a half times that of the United States and Canada in after-tax income. The OECD charts show that the inequality gap in France is even larger than in Spain, where social progress had been encumbered by four decades of autocratic right-wing rule until early this year.

There are a number of ways of measuring income distribution. Mr. Sawyer, with data from the member governments adjusted to make the figures as nearly comparable as possible, uses all major techniques to reduce value judgments that might detract from impartiality.

"Depending on which of the measures is preferred," he says, "three countries—Australia, Japan and Sweden—would seem to record the lowest degree of inequality for a post-tax distribution. The other end of the scale, France, is consistently ranked as the country with the most unequal distribution.

"The rankings given by pre-tax inequality are not very different. Australia and Japan, in that order, rank as the least unequal countries on most measures. And France is joined by the United States at the opposite end of the scale" in pre-tax inequality.

The normally aloof intergovernmental group has been cast into an unaccustomed role as unwitting supporter of the French left, which has long argued that income was unfairly distributed here but has lacked the convincing comparative evidence.

In France, the newly appointed Prime Minister, Raymond Barre, who is also serving as economics and finance minister, is now holding talks with labor and management officials to prepare an anti-inflation package later this month. Mr. Barre has already observed that France's renewed inflation, accelerating at a time when the danger is apparently receding among its trading partners, has been caused by excessive wage demands.

In the last two years, he noted, workers' purchasing power, what—is left after inflation erodes wage increases—has risen by 8 per cent while national output has fallen 2 per cent. In these terms, the nation has been paying itself more than it produces, a formula for bankruptcy. But unions have served notice that, because of unfair income distribution built into the structure of French society, they will accept no wage restraint —certainly not without a quid pro quo that would hit the wealthy.

At the same time, industry says it badly needs new capital, more investment incentives and a lower inflation rate if it is to produce the capacity-generating equipment that will mean jobs for the more than 4 per cent of the French work force that is unemployed.

Sees Evidence of Coming Surge

Fed Says U.S. 'Pause' Is Only Temporary

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (Reuters).—Evidence suggesting the "pause" in U.S. economic activity is temporary continues to mount, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York says in the current issue of its monthly review.

The Fed assessment is based on a number of factors, including the large rise in personal income reported for July, the continuing rise in the index of leading economic indicators, the rise in residential building permits and a sharp jump in new orders for non-defense capital goods.

The recent slowing in industrial production, the Fed said, coincided with the midsummer lull in consumer buying and with efforts by businessmen to keep inventories lean.

The sharp rise in inventories during June, the report said, to some extent appears to have been unintentional, reflecting the recent slackening in the growth of consumer demand.

The drop in durable goods orders in July can be attributed to a sharp fall in defense-related spending. This, the bank added, may be related to the current change in the Treasury's fiscal year.

With institution of the transitional quarter, the report noted, the end of the current fiscal year has effectively been delayed until October, thereby reducing the reliability of seasonal adjustment factors.

The change also increases the likelihood of a sharp spurt in seasonally adjusted new orders in the autumn, the report says.

Prospects for a pickup in business spending also appear to be brightening, as businessmen now seem to be looking ahead to production requirements in 1977 and 1978 because of the time lag until completion of new capital projects.

The report also indicates that oil companies form the major area showing constraint in planning new capital appropriations because of concern over slim profits and because of price controls on domestic production.

The report notes that reduced concern over rekindling of rapid inflation and expectations of continued slackening in the pace of government and corporate debt financing, has led to a decline in bond yields.

The Fed also said it engaged in large acquisitions of Treasury securities in the final two weeks of August to offset the large drain in commercial bank reserves resulting from the larger than planned sale of new Treasury obligations at the August refinancing.

Money Supply Drops in U.S.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (NYT).—The U.S. money supply declined for the second consecutive week, the Federal Reserve reported yesterday. The narrowly defined money supply—demand deposits and currency and known as M-1 —declined $300 million in the week ended Sept. 1, from a revised $900-million decline the previous week.

The broader money supply, M-2, including consumer-type time deposits, rose $400 million in the latest week.

During the four weeks ended Sept. 1, M-1 averaged $306.5 billion, which represented a 5.5-per-cent annual rate of gain and compared with the average of $305.2 billion during the four weeks to Aug. 4. This brought the basic money supply close to the bottom of the Fed's implied target range for August.

The broader money supply averaged $714 billion in the four-week period ended Sept. 1, a 9.5-per-cent annual rate of gain from the $708.8 billion average of the previous four weeks.

Though the M-2 average was slightly above the implied August target, money-market analysts suggested that there was no indication of any shift in Federal Reserve tactics from its present accommodative stance.

The demand for short-term credit at major New York City banks remained sluggish. In the latest statement week ended Sept. 8, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York reported a $23-million increase in commercial and industrial loans. However, an increase of approximately $60 million in bankers' acceptances, according to the Fed's preliminary figures, accounted for more than the entire loan rise.

In the previous week the revised increase for business loans amounted to $295 million, of which $168 million was accounted for by bankers' acceptances.

A senior lending officer at one of the city's leading banks said yesterday that "as far as we can see, there is no evidence of any loan demand on the horizon for the next several months." His analysis, which concurred with those of other bankers in the city, was based on talks with many customers.

Large reporting banks across the nation posted a $414.2-million increase for the week ended Sept. 1.

U.S. Grain Crop Seen Off Slightly In New Estimate

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (Reuters).—The Department of Agriculture estimated lower 1976 corn and soybean production in its forecast based on Sept. 1 crop conditions.

The department estimated corn output at 5.89 billion bushels, down from 6.19 billion estimated on Aug. 1. The latest forecast would still be above the record harvest of 5.77 billion bushels in 1975.

For soybeans, the department estimated output at 1.27 billion bushels, down from 1.34 billion on Aug. 1 and compared with 1.5 billion bushels actually harvested in 1975.

The department estimated the 1976 domestic wheat crop will total a record 2.14 billion bushels, up from 2.096 billion bushels forecast on Aug. 1. This is slightly above the previous record of 2.13 billion bushels in 1975.

The department said yesterday the Soviet Union probably will succeed in meeting its targeted grain harvest total of 205 million metric tons this year, the Agriculture Department says.

An improved outlook for the harvest of spring wheat and barley in the eastern regions of the Soviet Union caused the department to upgrade its estimate of the harvest, a spokesman said yesterday.

Steel Firm Loss Narrows in Half

PARIS, Sept. 10 (AP-DJ).—Union Sidérurgique du Nord et de l'Est de la France (Usinor), France's second-biggest steel producer, reported today a provisional first-half loss of 343.8 million francs, slightly down from a loss of 369.9 million francs in the like 1975 period.

Usinor said the poor result stemmed from the low steel prices at the beginning of this year after the severe crisis which affected the steel market in 1975.

Last year Usinor recorded a net loss of 1.22 billion francs.

Usinor's turnover in the first half of this year totaled 4.73 billion francs, up from 4.34 billion francs a year ago

Fed Report, Retail Sales Rise Give Push to Wall St. Prices

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (IHT).—Bargain hunting and some optimism generated by the latest U.S. banking figures enabled prices to squeeze out a modest gain on the New York Stock Exchange today.

Analysts said the mixed monetary aggregates, released late yesterday, suggested a continuation of the Federal Reserve Board's accommodative monetary policy.

They said that another possible buoy for investors was the Commerce Department report of a 2-per-cent gain in the nation's retail sales last month. The latter is regarded as good news for investors who have been worried by the recent flow of sluggish economic statistics.

The Dow Jones industrial average was ahead 1.58 to 988.45 at the close. It was up 0.25 at 3 o'clock.

Advancing issues topped decliners by about 780 to 590.

Volume totaled 16.93 million shares compared with 16.54 million yesterday.

Automotive shares posted fractional gains.

General Electric, which raised the dividend, climbed 3/4 to 54 1/2.

But Vetco Offshore Industries slipped 7/8 to 18 1/8. Yesterday, it reported lower quarterly profits and forecast lower earnings for the full year.

Among the issues advancing a point or more were Polaroid ahead 1 at 41 1/2, Freeport Minerals 1 to 29 5/8, IBM 1 3/4 to 279 1/2, J. R. McDermott 1 3/4 to 52 1/2, Mesa Petroleum 1 to 32 1/2, and Studebaker-Worthington 1 1/4 to 44 3/8.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange were mixed, with the Amex index off 0.02 at 103.03.

Farm commodity futures were relatively strong on the Chicago Board of Trade opening but profit-taking and apparent speculative liquidation sent the major pits sharply lower at the close.

Soybean futures were down 8 cents, meal lost nearly $5 a ton, while oil was down some 50 points, or 1/2 cent a pound. Wheat and oats futures were down more than 3 cents a bushel.

Amex May Trade In Options for Gold and Silver

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (NYT).—The American Stock Exchange said yesterday that it was planning to start trading next year in options contracts for gold and silver bullion, suject to government approval.

The exchange said it expected to be the only one trading in options on the precious metals themselves rather than on futures contracts for the metals.

Investors who bought Amex options on gold or silver could take actual delivery of the metal if they wished. In practice, however, the metals would remain in guarded depositories and investors would receive depository receipts.

The commodity options market would be the third new venture of the Amex since its introduction of trading in stock options and odd-lot government issues in early 1975.

Paul Kolton, chairman, said the Amex would spend about $1 million to develop the new program before its scheduled introduction in about 12 months.

Several commodities exchanges in New York and Chicago already trade in gold and silver futures. The Commodity Exchange in New York is awaiting government approval to trade options on gold, silver and copper futures.

Finnish Trade Deficit

HELSINKI, Sept. 10 (AP-DJ).—Finland's foreign trade balance plunged 650 million marks ($160 million) deeper into the red in August to total 2.7 billion marks, the customs board said.

U.S. May Act on Alien Bribe Firms

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (AP-DJ).—The Securities and Exchange Commission, pursuing ways to tighten U.S. regulation of foreign companies, is suggesting the possibility of retaliatory trade restrictions against foreign concerns that persist in bribery overseas.

The trade restriction idea is one of several the commission is proposing to other executive-branch agencies. It is intended to aid the U.S. companies that, under SEC pressure, have agreed to cease offering bribes and questionable payments to foster sales in overseas markets. Where their foreign competitors in the same markets have continued to offer such payments, the U.S. companies complain that they are suffering a competitive disadvantage.

To provide better protection for U.S. investors in foreign companies, the commission, on its own, also is weighing stiffer reporting requirements for 116 foreign corporations whose securities are listed on U.S. stock exchanges or have been registered with the SEC for sale here.

Although the extent of additional disclosure is still being discussed at SEC staff level, the proposals under review include annual reporting requirements as detailed and extensive as the ones currently imposed on U.S. concerns.

Disclosure Would Help

Although there is no direct link between the bribery issue and the new reporting requirements, increased disclosure could smoke out more voluntary disclosures of improper payments by affected foreign concerns. So far, a half-dozen such companies, including Schlumberger Ltd. and the Royal Dutch Shell Group, have volunteered such reports.

In the most recent disclosure, Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. told the SEC that it made $2.4 million in questionable foreign payments from 1972 through mid-1976.

But the SEC, in its analysis of anti-bribery options available to the executive branch, is not inclined to rely on the disclosure approach. The analysis notes that the commission has limited investigative and enforcement powers over transactions between foreign parties.

It could do little to a foreign company with few U.S. assets beyond suspending trading in its securities or rescinding the securities' registration. In any event, action would affect only the concerns that are registered with the SEC.

Another, more promising, option would be a decision by the government to cease all dealings with foreign companies that make improper payments while competing with American companies.

The analysis notes that executive-branch agencies have broad power to reject, as against the public interest, bids and offers from such companies.

Another authority—the right of the controller general to examine books and records of federal contractors winning unadvertised bids—might be used to gain additional enforcement leverage, the analysis suggests.

Restrictions on trade, however, might be the most compelling means of discouraging bribery, the analysis concludes. Among the several authorities cited for such action is a section of the 1930 Tariff Act that bars "unfair acts" that tend to injure an industry in the United States, a section of the Trade Expansion Act designed to prevent foreign competition from weakening the internal economy of the United States, and statutes that permit trade action against individual nations on grounds that, by accepting questionable payments, their officials are discriminating against U.S. companies that refuse to make such payments.

U.S. Retail Sales Rise 2.2% In August, 11% During Year

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (AP-DJ).—Retail sales rose 2.2 per cent last month to a seasonally adjusted $55.03 billion, the Commerce Department said today.

The July sales, which were revised upward about $600 million to $53.80 billion, were 0.3 per cent below June.

In the advance report on the July sales issued a month ago, the June to July slide had been put at 1.2 per cent.

Excluding auto sales, August receipts totaled $44.15 billion, a 1.5-per-cent increase over July, which had in turn increased less than 0.1 per cent over June.

Durable goods sales rose 3.8 per cent in August, to an adjusted $18.35 billion from $17.68 billion in July, when they had fallen 0.7 per cent.

Sales of nondurable goods, at an adjusted $36.68 billion, were 1.6 per cent higher than July's $36.12 billion, which was 0.2 per cent below June.

Compared with August, 1975, retail sales last month were up 11 per cent. Excluding autos, August sales were 8 per cent above a year earlier.

Durable-goods sales posted a 19-per-cent year-to-year gain, while sales of nondurables were 7 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Alien Assets In U.S. Rise

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (NYT).—Foreign institutions, such as central banks or other official financial agencies, have become the second largest holder of U.S. government securities, according to a new study prepared by Salomon Brothers.

As of last March, foreign holdings of federal government securities—Treasury bills, notes and bonds—totaled $66.5 billion, or 19 per cent of the total publicly held. Albert Gross, capital market analyst for the investment banking firm, notes in the study that the foreign institutional holdings in March ranked second in size only to the holdings by all commercial banks in the United States, which held $89.3 billion at that time, or 24 per cent of all publicly held federal government issues.

The study also shows that since June, 1972, West Germany has been the largest foreign holder of U.S. government obligations. For example, German holdings of federal obligations as of last March totaled $19.8 billion, almost 30 per cent of all foreign holdings.

Japan ranked second among foreign holders with a total of $10.3 billion in U.S. government securities. Next was the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, whose holdings amounted to $8.9 billion, or 13.4 per cent of the total held abroad.

OPEC nations had only nominal holdings of federal securities prior to the quadrupling of oil prices in late 1973, the study notes, "but in 1974 and 1975 acquired substantial amounts of U.S. governments."

Treasury bills continue to be the most widely held Treasury obligation by foreign investors, the study shows, but in recent years increasing purchases have been made in nonmarketable and marketable coupon issues. Treasury-bill holdings by foreigners have increased $4.4 billion since 1971 to $37.3 billion as of March.

Saudi Bank to Open In Paris Next Month

PARIS, Sept. 10 (AP-DJ).—A Saudi Arabian merchant bank, Al Saudi Banque SA, is to open in Paris on Oct. 4, the first Saudi bank to be set up abroad.

Seventy-five per cent of the bank's capital will be held by Saudi Arab Finance Corp., a holding company based in Luxembourg, a bank official said yesterday. The remaining 25 per cent will be split between Manufacturers Hanover International Finance Co. of the United States and Banque de l'Union Européenne, together with their joint subsidiary, Cie. Financière Arabe.

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Strik Price	Oct.	Jan.	April
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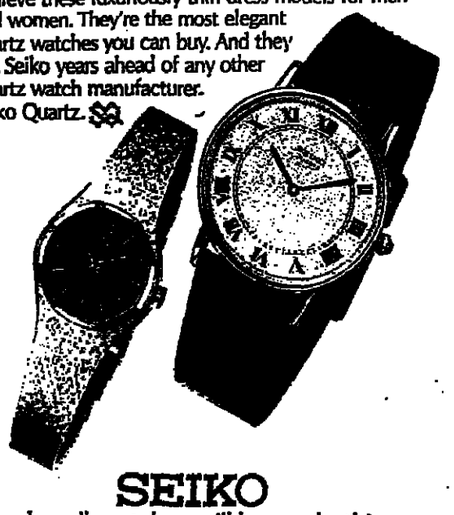
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NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Sept. 10

(Continued from Page 8.)

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
13	13½	PilneyB .68	7	66	15¼	15⅛	15¼	
23⅜	17⅛	PittFrg .80b	7	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	¼
48	31	Pittstn .80a	9	478	39¾	38½	39¼+	1½
31⅞	20½	PizzaHt .06e	12	52	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝+	⅛
4½	3	Plan Resrch	7	22	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
5	2⅞	Playboy .12	24	24	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	
15¼	11⅞	Pneumo 1	4	10	15	14⅞	14⅞	
42⅛	31⅛	Polaroid .50	19	1087	41½	40¼	41¼+	⅞
14	7⅛	Ponderosa	20	73	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝+	⅛
24⅞	15⅝	PopeTal .70	10	5	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞+	⅛
22	17¼	Portec .80	10	6	21⅝	21¾	21⅝+	⅛
20½	16⅝	PortGE 1.64	7	112	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	
114½	102	PoG pf 11.50		z290	115	114¼	114¼+	½
28	25¼	PortG pf2.60		13	28⅛	27¾	28⅛+	⅜
65	43¼	Potltch 1.50	11	8	56	55½	55½—	¼
14⅞	11½	PotmEl 1.16	10	205	14⅛	14	14⅛	
50	43	PotEl pf 4.50		z150	49¾	49	49¼+	¼
58	52⅜	PotEl pf 5.46		z100	57½	57½	57½—	½
58	52½	PotEl pf 5.50		z100	57¼	57¼	57¼—	⅜
15	10⅞	Premier .40	8	35	12¾	12½	12¾+	¼
100⅞	1⅞	ProctrG 2.20	19	214	94	93½	93⅝+	⅛
50½	37	Prolier 1.40	6	12	36⅝	36½	36⅝+	⅛
17⅞	14½	PSvCol 1.30	9	604	17¼	17	17⅛+	¼
29⅞	23⅞	PSvcin 1.92	11	333	30⅛	29⅝	30⅛+	⅝
109	103⅞	PSInd pf9.44		z250	107¼	107¼	107¼—	¾
21⅛	18½	PSvNH 1.88	8	171	20⅝	20½	20⅝—	⅛
29⅞	25½	PSNH pf2.75		z100	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝+	⅜
22⅝	17⅝	PSvNM 1.44	9	114	22⅜	21⅞	22¼—	¼
21⅞	17⅝	PSvEG 1.80	8	273	21¼	21	21 +	⅛
16⅞	14½	PSEG pf1.40		15	16	15⅞	16 +	⅛
59⅞	52	PSEG pf5.28		z100	56½	56½	56½—	3
75	66	PSEG pf6.80		z10	76	75	76	
27⅜	25	PSEG pf2.43		7	27¼	27⅛	27¼+	⅛
122	111½	PSE pf 12.25		z240	120½	120½	120½	
86⅞	75	PSEG pf7.70		z200	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝—	1⅛
89½	76	PSEG pf7.80		z3000	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝+	⅝
90	76½	PSEG pf8.08		z110	88½	88	88½+	1½
84	71½	PSEG pf7.52		z2100	84	82¾	84	
104⅞	94½	PSEG pf9.62		z420	104¾	104¾	104¾	
6⅞	4	Publckr Ind		50	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
4¼	2⅛	Pueblo Inl		8	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
5½	2½	PuerRI Cem		4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
30⅞	25⅞	PugSPL 2.36	8	30	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞+	⅛
37⅞	27⅞	Pullmn 1.20	11	8	36⅜	36½	36⅝—	⅛
17⅞	14½	PurexCp 1.08	9	10	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	
6⅞	2½	Purlm Fash	5	9	3¼	3¼	3¼	
45⅝	34	Purolir 1.08	8	40	24	23⅝	23⅞—	⅜
29⅝	22½	QuakOat .92	11	61	24⅞	24½	24½—	⅛
70	63½	QukOat pf 3		3	63½	62½	63½+	¼
20½	15	QuakSlO .78	11	30	15⅞	15½	15¾+	⅛
7½	5½	Questor .01r	11	5	6	5⅞	6	

R

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
30⅛	18⅞	RCA 1	14	420	28	27⅞	27⅞—	⅛
71¼	52	RCAcvpf 4		5	70½	70½	70½+	½
9	4⅝	RTE .16b	15	42	7⅞	7¾	7¾—	⅛
53⅞	46½	RalstonPu 1	15	35	52¼	51¾	51¾—	¼
6⅝	3¾	Ramada Inn	94	183	3⅞	3¾	3¾—	⅛
14⅛	7	Ranccin .64	13	36	14	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
8⅞	5	Rapid Am		14	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
29⅞	24½	RapAm pf 3		1	28	28	28 +	½
34⅝	27	Raybest 1.50b	6	3	34½	34⅜	34⅜	
22⅞	15½	Raymint .68	7	7	23	23	23	
66½	44⅞	Raytheon 1.20	12	44	62⅝	62¼	62⅝+	⅜
23	16⅛	ReadBat .20	4	68	18⅝	17⅞	18⅝+	⅝
5⅞	2½	Redman Ind		31	3½	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
15½	10	ReeceCp .74	11	2	11⅜	11¼	11¼—	⅛
19⅞	11⅝	ReichCh .74	8	13	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
11	7	ReliabSt .64	5	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
34½	18	RelianEl 1.10	12	104	34½	34	34⅛—	⅛
95⅜	71½	Relian pf 3		6	95½	94½	95½+	¾
61¾	34	Relia pf 1.60		3	61½	60½	61½+	½
18⅝	6	Relian Grp		71	17¼	17	17	
31	12	RelGrp pfB		9	29	29	29 —	¼
21⅞	8½	RelGrp pfC		33	21½	20¾	21¼+	⅛
18½	10	RepFinS .80	6	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	
3⅛	1	RepMtg Inv		7	1	1	1	
40⅝	27⅛	RepStl 1.60	11	44	35⅝	35⅛	35¼+	⅛
13⅞	7⅞	ResrvOll .16	10	1471	13½	12⅞	13½+	1⅛
23¾	17⅞	Revco DS.22	15	57	22	22	22 —	¼
12½	7⅞	Rever Copp		16	10¾	10½	10⅝	
89⅞	69¾	Revlon 1.60	19	42	89⅞	89⅝	89⅞+	¼
9⅝	3⅞	Rexham .32	7	32	8⅝	8½	8⅝+	⅛
37½	20½	Rexnrd 1.32	7	3	33⅛	33	33 —	⅛
58½	37⅞	Rexn pf 2.36		2	50	50	50 —	⅜
68⅞	55	Reynln 3.08	8	367	59⅝	58⅞	59⅛	
80	61	Reyln pf2.25		1	66½	66½	66½	
42¾	22⅛	ReynMet 1.20	9	259	40¼	40	40¼	
15⅝	8⅛	ReynSe .40a	6	16	11	10¾	10¾—	⅛
13⅞	9⅛	Richardsn 1	10	4	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	
26¼	21⅛	RichMer .70	13	118	26⅝	26	26⅝+	⅜
21⅛	10½	Richmnd .80	16	183	21	20¾	20¾	
23¼	14⅞	RiegelTex 1.10	4	20	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	
24½	15	RioGran .70	7	2	20½	20⅛	20½+	¼
13⅞	9½	RioGr pf .80		10	12⅞	12½	12⅞+	⅛
20⅛	14½	RiteAid .24	13	98	16½	16	16½+	¼
23⅛	13⅝	Robshaw .90	8	41	19¾	19⅝	19¾—	⅛
27¼	21	Rcbrtsn 1.50	5	6	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝+	⅛
12¾	9½	Robins .28a	9	480	11⅛	10¾	10⅞+	⅛
18	15½	RochG 1.28b	6	21	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
15⅛	12¼	RochTel .88	8	36	13⅜	13⅛	13¼—	⅛
13½	10¼	Rockowr .64	6	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
33⅛	23½	Rockwllnt 2	9	57	29⅝	29	29⅝+	⅛
29½	20⅜	Rkint pf 1.35		1	25¼	25¼	25¼	
76⅜	52	RohmH 1.28	21	13	53½	53¼	53¼—	⅜
8¼	4	Rohr Ind		25	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
27⅛	20	Rollins .36	14	38	24	23⅝	23⅝—	⅜
6	4	Ronson Cp		53	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
22⅛	15⅛	Roper 1.20	6	12	17⅝	17¼	17¼+	⅛
25	17	RorerA .94	11	78	20½	20¼	20¼	
31½	18⅛	Rosario .40b	10	34	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	
36½	22⅜	Rowan .20	5	16	34	33⅝	34 +	⅛
23⅛	16⅛	RoyCCol .80	9	213	16⅞	16⅝	16¾—	⅛
50½	41¾	RoyID 3.36e	5	82	47½	47¼	47⅜	
8⅝	4¼	Roylind .10e	5	27	7	6¾	6¾	
27⅜	22½	Rubbrm .48	14	6	23⅝	23½	23⅝	
28½	16⅛	Rucker .28	7	513	28	27⅝	27⅝—	⅜
14⅜	10	RussTog .76	6	12	10½	10¼	10⅜—	⅛
15	9	Ryder Sys	10	274	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛+	⅜

S

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
3⅝	2	SCA Svc	14	2	2⅜	2¼	2⅜+	⅛
19⅝	11½	SCMCp .80	6	33	18½	18¼	18¼—	¼
14⅞	8¼	SOSCon .40	7	18	13⅝	13⅜	13½	
47¼	35	SabineR .60	11	6	43⅝	43⅛	43⅝+	⅝
5⅛	2⅛	Safegrd Ind.03e	10	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
48⅞	39¼	SafewySfr 2	8	516	43	42⅜	42⅞+	⅜
15	8	SagaCp .28	8	11	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
50	33½	StJoMin 1.30	13	138	41⅜	40⅝	41⅜+	⅞
13⅞	11	StJoLtP 1.12	9	23	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	
39½	23¾	StLSaF 2.50	10	17	39½	39⅛	39½+	¼
12	10⅝	StPauls .96a		63	12	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
50½	34½	StRegP 1.52	9	45	39½	39¼	39⅜—	⅜
14⅜	11⅛	SanDGs 1.20	7	82	14½	14⅜	14½+	⅛
11⅞	6¼	Sandrs Asso	12	62	9¼	9	9⅛+	¼
40¼	30⅞	SFetnd 1.80	7	326	36¼	35	35 —	1
36	20⅞	SanFelnt .30	10	101	35⅝	35¼	35⅝+	⅜
14	9⅞	SarglWel .50	7	3	12	12	12 +	⅛
4½	3¼	Saul R.Est		35	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	¼
6⅞	3⅛	SavA Stop	30	19	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
11¼	6½	SavOnDr .20	8	7	6⅞		6⅞	
9⅞	8	SavEIP .50e	4	20	9	9	9	
12⅞	11	SavEl pf1.28		10	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
16⅛	6⅞	SavlnB Mch	11	41	14½	14¼	14½—	⅛
8⅛	3⅞	Saxon Ind	7	34	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
10⅝	3	Schaefer Cp		46	9⅝	9	9⅝+	¼
60¼	47½	SchergPl 1	20	198	53¾	53	53½	
24	16¾	SchlitzBr .68	11	125	18	17¾	18 +	¼
97⅞	70	Sch'umb .80	22	656	97⅞	96¼	97⅝+	⅞
16⅝	11⅛	SCOAIn .70	5	15	12⅝	12¼	12⅝—	⅛
7¼	5⅛	ScotLad .36	19	38	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜+	⅛
29⅞	18	ScotFet 1.28	9		24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
19⅝	13⅛	ScottFor .84	6	17	15½	15⅛	15½+	⅛
24⅛	14¼	ScottPap .76	9	162	19⅝	19¼	19⅝+	⅛
10⅝	7	Scottys .10	13	14	7¾	7⅝	7¾+	⅛
18⅝	11¾	ScovillMfg 1		31	17	16⅞	17	
7¼	4¾	ScudDuoVt	14	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
9	7¾	Scudd pf.83e		3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
39	14½	SeaCont .50	4	70	35⅝	34½	35½+	⅞
32¼	20½	SeabCL 1.60	5	51	27⅝	29⅝	29⅝—	½
6⅝	3⅝	SeabWA .221		48	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	
31⅞	23	Seagram .80	11	5	23⅝	23¾	23⅝	
7¼	4⅞	Seagrv .06e	6	2	7	7	7	
23	14	SeaidPw .80	6	3	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝+	⅛
18	12⅝	SearleG .52	9	228	13⅜	13¼	13⅜—	⅛
79¼	61½	Sears 1.60a	19	470	68⅞	68⅛	68⅝+	⅛
7½	2⅝	Seatrain Lin	15	97	7⅝	7¼	7⅜	
35⅞	22	Sedcolnc .18	7	10	29	28⅞	29	
6⅛	4½	SvcCplnt .20	4	24	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
16	11½	Servomt .76	6	82	15⅛	14½	15 +	⅜
10⅞	5⅛	Shakspre .32	6	7	8¼	8¼	8¼	
18½	11⅝	Shapell .10	6	18	14	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
72½	47⅜	ShellOil 2.80	8	243	72¼	72⅛	72½	
33¼	27⅜	ShellT 1.01e	6	25	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝—	⅜
14½	11⅛	Shel'rGl .60	4	24	12⅛	12	12 —	¼
23	18¼	ShllGl pf1.35		3	20½	20	20⅛+	⅛
41⅞	33¼	SherwW 2.20	13	3	38⅝	38½	38½—	½
12⅝	9⅞	SierrPac 1	8	63	12⅝	12¼	12⅝+	⅛
24¼	15⅜	Signal 1b	13	229	22¾	21⅝	22⅝+	⅝
54	34	Signal pf2.20		3	50¼	48⅞	50¼+	2¼
42⅝	32	SignodeCp 1.20	14	39	42½	42¼	42½—	⅛
9⅝	5	SimPrec .14	9	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
24½	18½	Simm .88a	10	13	18½	18	18 —	½
23½	11½	SimpPat .50	12	160	12¼	12	12¼+	⅛
26	8⅝	Singer Co		154	21	20⅝	21 +	⅛
45⅝	24½	Singr pf 3.50		31	40½	40¼	40½—	¼
28	19⅝	Skaggs .50	11	24	22⅝	22	22¼+	⅛
114⅝	66	Skelly 1.60a	13	23	112¼	111⅝	112¼+	⅞
22⅛	15⅞	Skyline .32	26	117	16⅝	15⅞	16 —	⅛
18¼	8⅞	SmithAO .80	71	8	15¼	15	15 —	⅛
41¾	28⅛	SmithInt .52	9	79	38¾	38	38⅝+	⅞
78⅞	58½	Smithkline 2	17	47	77½	77	77 —	⅜
19⅞	13	SmithTr .50	6	4	17¼	17	17⅛	
20	15⅝	Smucker .80	7	1	16½	16½	16½+	⅛
18½	11	SolaBas .80	8	5	17⅞	17¾	17¾—	⅛
6⅛	3	Sonesta Int	10	10	3¼	3¼	3¼	
10⅞	8⅝	SonyCp .02e	28	93	9	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
35¾	27⅜	SooLin 2.45e	6	11	32	31⅞	31¾—	⅛
18¼	13⅝	SCarEG 1.52	9	65	17⅝	17¼	17⅜	
17¼	14⅝	SoJerln 1.56	7	3	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
13¾	9⅝	Souldwn .60	6	128	12	12	12	
25¼	21⅜	Sdwn pf 1.80		2	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜—	¼
14⅝	9⅝	SoestBk .40b	10	10	10¼	10¼	10¼	
7	5	SoeasPS .89t	9	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
27½	18⅝	SoCalE 1.68	7	233	22½	22⅛	22¼	
16⅛	13⅜	SouthCo 1.40	8	754	15¼	15	15¼+	⅛
38½	31¼	SolnGE 2.40	8	1	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝+	¼
58¼	48⅛	SoNRes 1.85	7	433	52	51½	51¾	
38⅞	32⅝	SoNwEnTl 3	9	6	39	38½	39 +	⅜
56	52⅞	SoNE pf 4.62		z50	55	56	56 +	½
38⅛	30	SouPac 2.24	8	53	35¼	34⅞	35 —	⅛
62⅜	50⅝	SouRy 2.32	10	28	59⅝	59⅜	59⅝—	⅛
6¼	5⅛	SouRy pf .50		9	6⅛	6	6⅛	
63¼	51¼	SouRy pfA 3		5	60½	60½	60½	
38⅝	27½	SoUnCo 1.76	5	11	37½	37¼	37½+	⅛
26⅛	21	Southind .50	12	171	25¼	24¾	25⅛—	⅛
74¼	40⅝	SouRoyl 1.20	14	114	64⅝	63⅝	64⅜+	1⅜
24¾	20⅞	SwstBnksh .96	9	5	22	22	22 —	⅛
13⅜	6¼	SwstFor .20	14	30	9	8¼	9 +	⅛
25⅝	16¼	SwtFl pf1.50		27	21¼	20⅝	21¼+	½
13⅝	11¼	SwPbSv .98	8	50	13¼	13	13¼+	⅛
14⅝	11⅞	SprtnFd	6	15	13	12⅞	12⅞+	⅛
37	31	SprryHpf 3		1	35¼	35¼	35¼—	¼
51¾	38⅞	SperryR .92	12	665	48	47¼	47¾—	⅛
15	6⅝	Sprague El		27	13¾	13⅜	13¾	
15¼	10¼	SpringM .75	9	9	11⅝	11½	11½+	⅛
29⅞	20⅝	SquarD 1.10	16	26	27⅛	26¾	27⅛+	⅛
38⅞	28½	Squibb .90	14	367	33⅝	33	33	
31⅞	19⅝	StaleyMfg 1	5	52	21⅝	21	21⅛—	⅛
24¼	21⅞	StPoor 1.97a		8	24	23⅞	23⅞—	⅛
40⅝	32⅝	StBrand 1.28	13	143	33⅞	33⅜	33⅜—	⅛
52	45	StdBr pf 3.50		z100	50½	50½	50½—	½
49⅜	26¾	StdPaint .40	21	321	39½	39⅛	39⅛—	¼
39¼	29⅛	StdOilCl 2.20	8	697	37⅝	37⅛	37½—	⅛
54⅝	43⅞	StdOilInd 2.20	9	538	53¾	52¾	53⅝+	⅞
79⅝	61⅞	StdOilOh 1.75	20	328	65⅝	65	65½	
9⅝	6⅝	StdPress .40		18	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	
7	5⅛	StdPrud .65	33	25	6⅛	6	6	
17⅝	9¼	Standex .75	7	3	17¼	17⅛	17¼+	⅜
33⅝	21	StanWk 1.12	9	27	29¾	28½	28⅞	
10⅝	6⅝	Stanray .60	10	23	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
21⅞	16⅛	Starrett 1.12	7	4	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
2⅛	⅛	StaMut Inv		7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
12	10⅝	StaMSe 1.05		16	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
43⅛	41½	StaufCh 1.44	9	228	45⅝	45⅛	45⅝+	⅛
21	15⅛	SterDrug .70	12	241	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞+	⅛
6½	4⅛	SterlPre 111	6	34	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
16	11½	Sterndnt .40	6	25	12⅝	12¼	12¼—	⅛
25⅝	17⅝	StevenJ 1.20	5	38	19⅛	18⅞	19 +	⅛
34¼	23¾	StewWg 1.96	8	10	32½	32⅛	32¼+	⅛
26⅝	16¼	StokVC 1.20	8	35	20⅞	20½	20⅝	
63¼	43¼	StoneW 2.50	6	35	50⅞	50¼	50⅞	
15¼	12⅛	Stone Con.56	5	9	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
21	15⅛	StopShop	4	11	15½	15⅛	15½	
13½	9	StorTec .67t	8	33	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
31½	15⅝	StorerBdg 1	11	37	31	30½	31 +	⅜
43¼	37¼	StudWor n1.32	5	297	44½	42⅝	44 +	⅞
49	30½	StW pfA 1.40		17	47¼	47⅛	48⅛+	⅛
95	64	StuWr pfB 5		3	98	97	98 +	3
6½	3⅝	SuaveShoe .03e	5	69	4¼	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
20⅝	14⅝	SubPrG 1.08	7	4	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
39⅝	25⅞	SunCo 1.48	6	41	37⅛	36⅝	36⅞	
47⅞	31½	SunCo pf2.25		101	39¼	38⅝	39⅛+	⅛
28⅝	20⅝	Sunbea 1 m08	16	42	24⅜	24⅛	24¼—	⅛
37⅝	17	Sundstrnd 1	9	28	33½	33⅛	33½	
13⅝	9¾	SunshMg .25	18	27	10	9⅞	10 +	⅛
19⅝	17⅝	SuperVal .66	9	17	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	
203	148	SuprOll 1.80	16	27	190	186	190 +	4
7⅛	5⅛	SupkG .24	5	45	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	
40¼	6	Superscoe	8	47	24	23¼	23½—	⅜
6½	4	Sutro Mtg		22	6⅛	6	6 —	¼
19⅝	10⅜	Swank 1	7	13	17¼	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
22½	16¼	Sybron .84	9	124	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
7⅛	4½	Systron Don		33	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	

T

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15¼	12¼	Tlcor 1	13	238	16	15⅞	16	
11⅞	6⅝	TRE Corp		13	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
38½	26¾	TRWln 1.40	10	153	35½	35	35⅜+	⅜
85⅝	63¾	TRW pf 4.40		2	81	81	81 +	¼
78	58	TRW pf 4.50		13	73¾	73¼	73¼—	¾
11	6⅝	Talley .60	5	19	9	8⅞	9	
12¼	8⅝	TalleypfB 1		30	11½	11½	11½—	⅛
19½	15½	TapEl 1.12	9	95	19¾	19⅝	19¾+	⅜
47⅜	26½	Tandy Corp	9	182	33⅝	33⅛	33¼+	⅛
21¾	13½	Tandycrft	7	73	17	16¾	16¾+	⅛
12¼	5⅞	Tappan .20	23	35	8⅝	8⅜	8⅛+	⅛
47⅜	18	Technicr .15	17	165	44⅝	42½	43⅞+	⅞
7	4⅝	Technicolr		5	4⅞	4¾	4¾—	⅛
19⅛	9⅝	Technicon	12	6	11⅞	11¾	11¾+	⅛
67⅝	44¼	Tektronx .24	18	53	60¼	59¼	60¼+	¼
10⅝	5¼	Telecor .30	7	10	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
89½	22⅛	Teledn 1.45t	8	362	71⅞	69¼	70⅞+	⅜
11¼	5⅜	Teleprpt		193	7⅛	6⅞	7	
4⅝	1⅞	Telex Cp	11	27	3	2⅞	3	
34½	26	Tennco 1.88	8	1145	34⅝	33¼	34⅛+	¼
125	97½	Tennc pf5.50		6	127	125½	126½+	1
18⅛	13⅝	TesoroPet 1	6	207	15⅝	15⅛	15¼+	⅛
31⅝	25⅞	Tesor pf 2.16		72	27	26½	26⅞+	⅜
28⅜	23⅛	Texaco 2	8	799	27⅜	27	27⅛+	⅛
43½	34½	TexCo 1	12 m	10	38¼	38⅛	38¼—	⅛
37⅜	28½	TexEastn 1.85	8	132	36⅜	35⅞	36⅜+	⅜
26¼	24¾	TxET pf 2.40		16	26⅝	26⅜	25⅞—	¼
30¼	27¾	TxET pf 2.87		14	30	27⅞	29⅞	
45⅝	29	TexGasTr 2	8	77	43⅜	42⅞	42⅞—	¼
15⅝	11⅞	Texasind 1b	11	3	13⅞	13¾	13⅞+	⅛
129⅝	93⅛	TexInst 1	31	274	111	109¼	110½+	⅜
8¼	5¼	Texas Intl	12	211	5¾	5¼	5⅝+	¼
24¼	13¼	TexOGs .22e	9	63	21⅝	21	21¼	
26¼	17	TxPcLd .35e	23	16	26¼	25	26	
22¼	17	TexUtll 1.32	10	688	21⅛	20⅞	21 +	⅛
37⅝	28	Texsg'f 1.20	11	56	34⅝	34⅜	34⅜—	⅛
9⅝	3⅝	Texfl Ind		25	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
31⅝	20½	Textron 1.20	9	77	28⅛	27⅞	28 +	⅛
37¼	26⅛	Textr pf 2.08		15	32⅜	32	32⅜+	⅛
28⅞	19½	Textr pf 1.40		51	25½	25¼	25¼	
19⅝	12⅝	Thiokol .84	7	50	17½	17⅜	17⅜—	⅛
43	33	ThoBet .88	21	23	41	40¼	40¼+	¼
13½	7⅝	Tholn .40b	9	70	9¼	8¾	9⅛+	⅛
13⅞	7⅞	ThoJW .50	8	40	13⅛	13¼	13¼—	¼
9⅝	6¼	ThriftDg .40	10	8	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	
40	28½	TidwatM .80	6	7	34⅝	34½	34⅝	
17¾	17⅛	TidwM wi		1	17⅞	17½	17½—	¼
19½	13¼	Tigerlnt .40	8	96	15¼	14⅞	15	
69½	57⅝	Tielnc 2.30	12	8	65½	65¼	65½+	½
32¼	32⅛	Tielnc wi		5	32¼	32⅛	32¼+	¼
23¾	8¼	TieMlr .60	11	11	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝—	¼
59⅝	35⅝	Tikn 2.20a	m10	20	55⅝	55¼	55⅝+	⅛
15¼	9⅝	Tish Rlty		4	14½	14½	14½	
14	7⅝	Todd Shipyd		3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
25¼	22⅝	TolEdis 2.12	8	70	25	24⅞	24⅞—	⅛
19¼	10½	TonkaCp .48	5	20	13⅝	13½	13½—	⅛
8¼	6⅛	TootRol .40b	9	2	6¾	6¾	6¾+	⅛
14¼	4⅝	Tracor .20	9	71	13	12½	13 +	⅜
28⅞	19½	TraneCo .96	8	24	26½	26⅛	26½+	¼
35⅞	29	TranUn 1.76	12	90	33⅞	33⅝	33⅞	
15⅝	7½	TransW Air		159	11	10½	10⅞+	⅛
19¼	11⅝	TWApf 2		12	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝+	¼
13½	8¼	Transa .62	1m0	510	13⅜	13⅛	13¼	
23	20⅝	Traninc 1.92		5	23⅛	23	23 +	⅛
15⅝	8⅛	Transco .80	7	273	15⅝	15	15⅝+	½
13⅝	8	Transcn .45	9	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
12	6¾	TranOhF .20	5	1	10¼	10¼	10¼—	¼
25¼	16⅞	Tranwy 1.40	7	21	20	20	20 —	⅛
37¼	25	Travlrs 1.08	12	420	36	35½	35⅝	
21⅞	18½	TriCon 1.52e		49	20⅞	20¾	20¾+	⅛
2½	1⅛	TriSou Mtge		7	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝+	⅛
15½	10⅞	Trianlnd .90	25	10	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
12½	6½	Triang Pac		3	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞+	⅛
20⅝	15⅝	Trinitylnd .56	5	43	20⅜	19⅞	20 +	⅛
30½	24¼	Tropican .30	16	30	25⅝	25¼	25⅝—	⅛
14⅝	11½	TucsonG 1.08	9	81	14½	14	14 —	⅛
15	8⅜	TwenCen .50	12	103	10⅝	10½	10½+	⅛
17⅝	11½	TycoLab .20	10	12	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜+	⅜
21⅞	6	Tyler corp.50	6	37	19	18¾	18⅞—	⅛

U

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
29⅞	21⅛	UALInc .60		135	24⅞	24½	24⅜—	⅛
16⅝	13½	UGICp 1.40	7	37	16⅝	16½	16⅝+	⅛
29⅞	27	UGI pf 2.75		z100	29	29	29	
15⅝	10⅝	UMCInd 1	8	8	13½	13⅜	13⅜—	⅛
5¼	⅞	UMET Tr		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
15⅝	10	UOP .10e		13	14⅜	14⅛	14¼+	⅛
29¾	9⅝	UVInd 1.48	4	18	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝+	⅛
25¾	19⅝	UARCO 1.30	7	12	20	19⅝	20 +	¼
11¾	7⅝	Unarco .60	5	12	10½	10¼	10½	
10⅝	8½	UnBancp .84	10	16	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
67⅝	59⅝	UCap 1.60	13	349	65½	64⅝	65 —	⅛
76¾	60⅞	UnCarb 2.50	10	146	64½	63⅞	64⅜—	½
9⅞	6⅛	Un Comrc		1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
10⅝	4⅝	Union Corp	29	24	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	¼
15⅝	12½	UnElec 1.36	8	192	15⅝	15⅛	15½+	⅛
39½	33	UnEl pf 3.50		z100	38	38	38 —	1
68⅝	61	UnEl pf 6.40		z200	67½	67½	67½—	1
29⅝	26¼	UnEl pf 2.72		2	28⅝	28¼	28⅝+	¼
80¾	72	UnEl pf 7.44		140	81¼	79	81¼+	3¾
88	76	UnEl?pf 8		4	87	87	87	
6	3⅝	Un Fidelity	6	6	3⅝	3¼	3⅝+	⅛
55¼	40⅞	UnOCal 2.10	7	183	51⅝	50½	51⅛+	⅝
71	52½	UOCa pf2.50		11	66½	65½	66¼+	⅛
93	76	UPacCp 2.80	10	36	88½	87¾	88¼—	⅛
16¼	13⅛	UnPac pf .47		10	15½	15½	15½+	⅛
10½	7¾	Uniroyal .50	18	67	9	8¾	8¾—	⅛
82¾	71	Uniryal pf 8		z50	80	80	80 +	½
11⅛	5⅛	Unit Brands	7	49	8¼	8	8⅛+	¼
12	6⅝	UnBrnd pfA		2	11	10⅞	11	
9½	7⅛	UnitCp .97e		29	9½	9¼	9⅛+	¼
24⅝	14	UnEnRes 1.32	4	55	22¼	21⅝	21⅝—	⅜
11⅞	9⅝	UFinCal .24	7	160	11¼	11	11 —	⅛
13⅛	7⅛	Un Guarnty	19	5	11	10⅞	11 +	⅛
25½	22⅞	Uilium 2.32	7	15	25⅛	25	25⅛	
20⅞	9⅝	Unitind .60	8	54	20⅝	19⅞	20⅛+	¼
12	5⅛	UnitIn pf .42		8	12	12	12 +	⅛
7½	4⅞	UnitInn .10	6	5	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
12⅝	9⅝	UJerBk 1.04	7	19	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	
18⅜	11½	UnitMM .80		45	13	12⅝	12⅞—	⅛
41¾	15⅛	Un Nuclr	15	79	33⅝	33½	33¼+	⅜
3¼	⅝	UnitPk Min	275	4	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
17⅝	10	UnitReig .56	5	12	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	
19	15	USFoS .11e		5	16½	16¼	16½+	¼
47⅝	32½	USFidG 2.48	13	99	44¾	43⅝	44 —	⅝
25⅝	16¼	USGyps 1.60	11	84	22¼	21⅞	22 —	¼
28⅝	22¼	USGy pf 1.80		3	26½	26¼	26¼+	¼
10⅝	5¼	USHom .16	11	58	6⅝	6½	6⅝—	⅛
7⅝	5⅝	USInd .20	11	133	6½	6⅜	6½+	⅛
12⅝	6⅞	USLeasg .32	5	44	9½	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
3⅝	1⅜	US Rltylnv		6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
38½	19⅝	USShoe 1.05	7	94	26½	25⅞	26 +	¼
57½	47⅛	US Steel 2.20	9	617	50¼	49½	50⅛+	¼
37½	30⅞	UnTech 1.20	8	116	33⅞	33¼	33⅝—	⅜
168½	113⅛	UnTech pf 8		9	151⅞	151	151	
109	104	UnTech pf7.32		24	107⅞	106	107⅝—	½
17½	14	UniTel 1.20	10	186	17½	17	17¼	
2⅝	1⅛	UniTel wi		22	1⅝	1½	1½	
22½	18¼	UnTl 2pf1.50		13	21⅝	21½	21½	
7⅝	4½	Unitrod .10e	9	3	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	
15⅝	9½	Univar .56	5	41	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞+	⅜
25⅝	18½	UnLeaf 1.32	6	8	24⅝	24	24¼	
48⅝	37⅛	Upjohn .96	18	227	44⅝	44⅛	44⅜—	⅛
15¼	11	USLIFE .36	6	114	13⅝	13¼	13¼—	¼
11⅝	9⅝	UslifeF .96a		20	11½	11⅜	11½	
63	46⅛	Utahlnt 1a	12	125	58⅝	58¼	58½+	⅛
37½	27⅞	UtahPL 2.80	8	85	37	36½	37 +	½
32⅝	29½	UtPL pf 2.80		13	32¼	32⅛	32⅛—	⅛

V

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
28⅛	19	VFCp 1.10	7	40	19⅝	19⅛	19½—	⅛
20¼	11½	VSICorp .68	7	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞—	¼
9⅞	6⅝	ValleyIn .40	4	17	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
17¼	12	Varian .20	12	80	14	13⅝	13⅞	
13¾	4¾	Varo Inc	5	174	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜—	⅜
6⅝	3¼	Vendo Co		7	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
7	3⅜	Venice .20	5	38	3⅞	3¾	3¾—	⅛
14⅞	12⅛	VestSe 1.31e		9	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
31	16½	Vetco .10e	5	745	18⅛	17½	18 —	1
11⅝	7½	Viacom Intl	10	4	9	9	9	
	⅝	Victor Comp		13	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
15½	12⅝	VaEPw 1.24	9	969	15⅛	14⅞	15 +	⅛
43½	40	VaEP pf4.04		z100	44	44	44 +	
56½	49	VaEP pf 5		z30	54½	54½	54½+	
84	72¼	VaEP pf7.72		z70	84	83	84 +	⅛
98	83	VaEP pf8.84		z210	96⅞	95⅛	96⅞+	1⅜
102⅝	98	VaEP pf9.75		z510	102⅛	102	102⅛—	⅛
30¼	27¾	VaEP pf2.90		9	30⅜	30¼	30¼	
83⅝	72½	VEP2 pf 7.72		z50	83½	83½	83½—	⅜
78	67½	VaEP pf7.20		z70	77⅞	77¾	77⅞+	¼
81	72¼	VaEP pf7.45		z100	80	79	79 —	1⅛
8⅛	4⅞	Vornado Inc	5	31	5½	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
27⅞	18¾	Vulcan Mtr 1	10	13	25¼	25⅛	25¼+	⅛

W

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
23	18⅝	Wachova .60	10	15	19¼	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
60⅝	39½	Wach pf 2.20		2	52	52	52 +	¼
5⅛	⅝	Wach Rlty		25	3⅝	3¼	3⅝+	⅛
17⅜	11½	WalMart .08	16	171	14⅝	14½	14½	
16⅝	12⅛	Walgreen 1	9	5	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	
33¾	28	WlkrA 1.40a	9	8	30⅝	30½	30½—	⅛
24⅝	18⅝	WallBus .60	9	8	20⅝	20½	20⅝+	½
20	11¼	WallMu 1	7	4	17¼	17¼	17¼—	⅛
44⅛	28¾	Walt Jim1.20	8	x63	31⅝	31⅜	31⅝+	¼
45	31½	WaltJ pf 1.60		x15	35	34⅝	34⅝	
12½	5½	Warnaco .60t		75	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
27½	9	Wrnc pf 1.50		3	19	19	19	
30½	16⅛	WarnS 1.20	15	7	27	26⅜	27 +	⅛
25¾	17⅛	WrnCom .60	6	114	19⅝	19½	19½—	
10	6½	WrnerCo .50	8	2	8½	8½	8½	
38⅝	29⅝	WarnerL 1	16	253	34⅜	33⅞	33⅞—	⅜
20	18	WashGs 1.88	10	16	19⅞	19⅜	19⅞+	⅜
31½	25¼	WasN pf2.50		1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
23¼	19½	WasWat 1.68	8	10	23	22⅞	22⅞	
9⅞	6⅝	WasteM .10e	10	1205	9⅞	9⅜	9⅝+	⅛
35⅞	14	WatkinJ .32	9	340	17	16½	17 +	⅛
8¼	4⅝	WayGms .48	7	10	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛—	
19⅞	14½	WayG pf1.60		1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜—	
9⅛	5½	Weathrd .40	7	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜+	⅛
7¼	3⅞	QebbDel E	10	10	6½	6⅜	6⅜—	
26	19⅝	WeisMkt .72	9	1	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜+	⅛
26¼	15⅝	WellsFrgo 1	8	12	24	24	24 —	⅛
8⅝	5⅛	WellFM .13e	20	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
15⅝	10	WescoF .70	8	4	15	15	15 —	¼
56	47⅛	WPP pf4.50		z20	52½	52½	52½+	¼
42⅝	33½	WstPtPep 2.40	7	6	35⅝	35⅜	35⅜—	¼
12⅝	9⅝	WnAirL .40a	14	38	10⅛	10	10	
25⅝	17⅛	WnBnc 1.40	8	399	25½	25	25⅜+	¼
15⅝	11⅜	WnNorA .40b	5	16	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝+	⅜
14⅝	6	WnPac Ind	6	44	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜+	¼
18⅝	12⅛	WnPubl .80b	6	6	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
19⅝	15⅛	WUnion 1.40	10	997	20	19	19⅝+	⅜
52⅞	44	WnUn pf4.60		4	51½	50⅞	51½+	½
55½	45	WnUn pf4.90		1	54⅝	54½	54⅝+	⅜
25⅛	25	WnUn pf2.56		19	26	25⅝	26 +	¼
17⅝	13	WestgEl .97	7	2369	18	17½	18 +	⅛
47½	32½	Wstvco 1.65	9	96	40½	40	40⅛+	⅜
25⅛	16⅜	Weybrg 1.36	5	2	20⅝	20⅞	20⅝—	¼
49⅝	37	Weyerhr .80	26	508	43⅛	42⅞	43⅛—	⅛
66⅝	55⅛	Weyr pf 2.80		30	60½	59⅞	59⅞—	½
23¼	18	WheelFr .60	11	21	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝+	⅛
23⅝	16⅝	WheelPlt Stl		8	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝—	⅛
59	53	WhelPit pf 6		z10	58			
49	44¼	WhelPit pf 5		z10	48¼	46⅞	46 —	
34⅛	24¼	Whirlpol .80	13	99	25⅞	25⅝	25¾—	⅛
25⅛	18⅝	WhiteCons 1	6	48	23⅞	23⅜	23½—	
37	34⅝	WhitC pfC 3		10	37	37	37 +	
9⅞	4⅝	White Mot		60	7	6⅞	6⅞—	
31⅝	14⅛	Whitting 1.30	6	8	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝—	
6⅞	3	Whittaker	10	100	5	5¼	5⅛+	
13⅝	9⅛	Wickes .25r		21	11	10¾	10⅞—	
6⅛	4	Wiebdlst .32	6	6	6	5⅞	6 +	
29	40	WilmsCos 1	7	155	22⅝	22¼	22⅜+	
7½	5⅝	WilshrO .12e	7	13	6	5⅝	5⅝—	
41⅜	36⅝	WinnDx 1.56	12	30	37⅝	36⅞	37⅛+	
9⅝	5⅝	Winnebago	82	70	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝—	
16⅛	13¼	WinterJ .68	5	1	13½	13½	13½+	
30	24¼	WiscElPw 2	10	393	29⅝	28⅝	29⅛+	
19⅝	17	WisGas 1.70	9	43	18⅝	18	18⅛	
20⅛	16⅝	WiscPL 1.60	9	316	20⅝	20	20⅝+	
19⅛	15⅝	WiscPS 1.46	9	77	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝+	
29½	20½	Witco 1.40	8	10	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝+	
71⅝	10	WitrD .60	4	8	14½	14¼	14¼—	
6⅝	3⅞	WolvrW .10e	6	19	4⅜	4⅝	4½+	
12⅝	10⅝	Wometco .44	8	10	12	12	12 +	
10⅝	5⅛	WoodCp .10e	4	16	9	8⅝	8⅝	
37½	13⅝	WoodPet .40	11	283	39	36⅝	38⅝+	
18⅝	15⅝	WoodPet wi		146	19⅝	18⅝	19½+	
27⅝	20⅛	Wolwth 1.20	6	324	24	23⅝	23⅝	
6⅝	4	World Airw	24	14	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	
84	64⅝	Wrigly 2.40a	10	1	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞+	
14⅞	9⅝	Wurlizer .20	7	12	14⅛	14	14⅛	
11⅝	6⅛	Wylain .60	11	21	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	
6⅝	1½	Wyly Corp		70	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	

X · Y · Z

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
68⅞	48⅛	XeroxCp 1.20	15	385	64⅝	63⅞	64	
13⅝	7⅛	Xtra Inc	21	132	14	13⅝	13⅝	
12⅝	6⅛	Yates Ind	22	12	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜—	
17⅝	9⅝	YngsDr .15t		9	17¼	17⅛	17¼	
25⅞	15	ZaleCorp .88	7	68	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞—	
16	11⅝	Zapata .30b	4	24	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
9⅛	5⅞	Zayre Corp	6	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
40⅝	23⅝	ZenithRad 1.16		112	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝—	
14⅝	9⅛	Zurnlnd .40	9	37	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛—	

Sales figures are unofficial.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

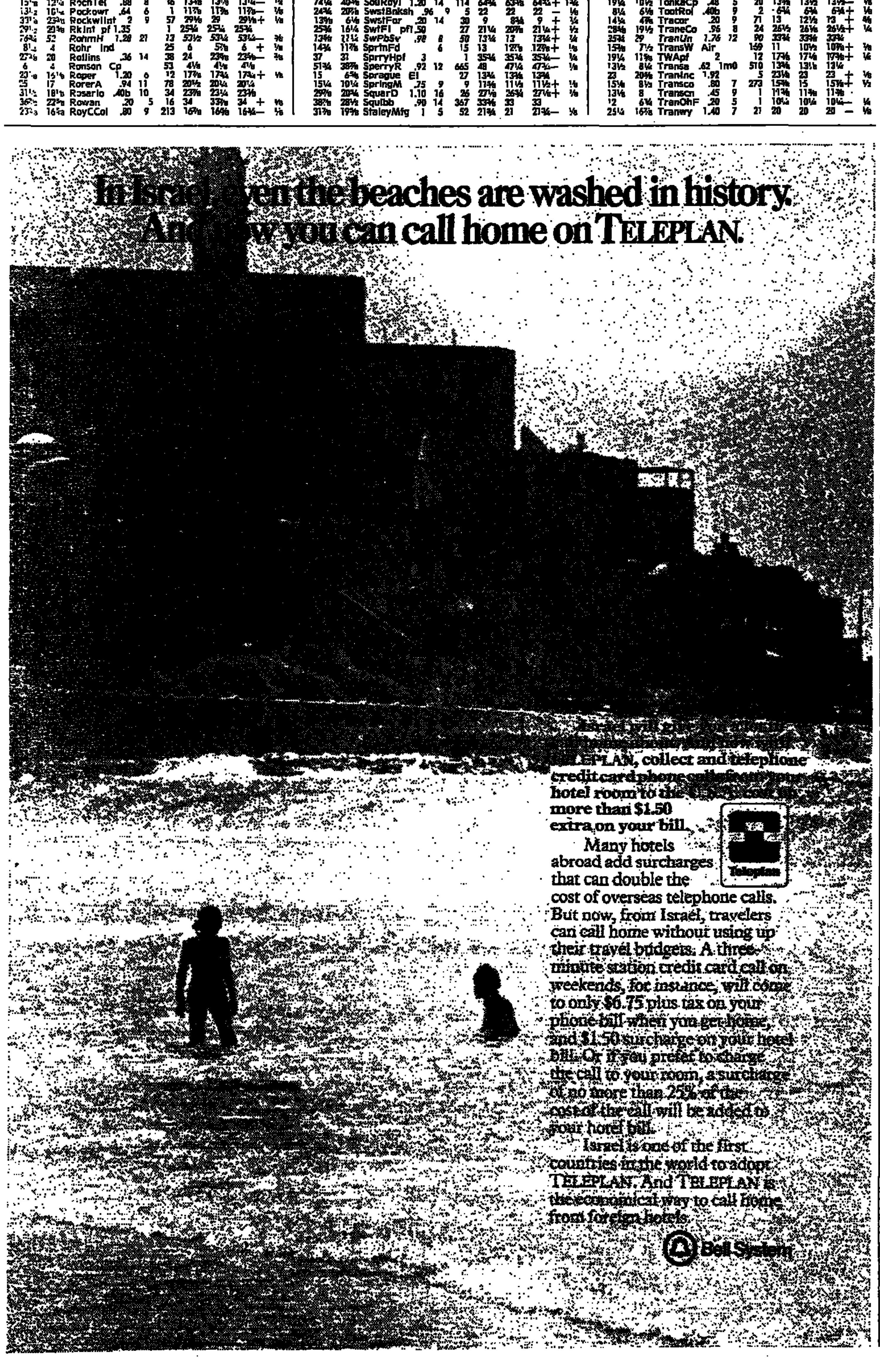
x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend areshown for the new stock only.



NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Fri.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa, Accra, lb ...	1.30¼	Unq.
Coffee 4 Santos, lb ...	1.45*	.93½*
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd	.08	.32
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton	212.00	200.00
Iron 2, Fdry, Phila., ton	210.19	213.92
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt	73-74	71-72
Lead, spot, lb ...	24½-25	200
Copper elec, lb	75¾	63⅝-65
Tin (Straits) lb ...	3.9917	3.295
Zinc, E St L basis, lb	39-40	83½-39
Silver N.Y. oz ...	4.230	4.550
Gold N.Y., oz ...	115.70	147.80
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec 31, 1931) ...	841.9	805.10

* Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES

September 10, 1976

SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Oct	8.65	8.70	8.45	8.66	8.47
Jan	9.19	9.50	9.19	n9.58	n919

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	30.60
Albert Heij-	105.30
Algembank	296.50
Amrobank	67.10
A'dam	59.90
Fokker	31.90
Heineken	141
H.V.A	50.60
Holl-Am-H	84
Hoogovens	49.50
K.L.M	115.40
Nit Nieder	81.30
Pakhoed	91
Philips new	28.10
Robeco	193
Rolinco	144.90
Royal Dutch	124.40
Unilever	117.50
Van Ommer	201
VerMach	96

Brussels

Arbed	3,825
Brux-Lamb	1,830
Co Ougrée	718
Electrobel	5,870
GB-Inno-BM	1,590
Hoboken	3,360
Pétrofina	4,530
Ph Gevaert	1,100
Soc Généra	2,280
Solvay	2,360
Un Minière	1,154

Frankfurt

AEG	87
BASF	156.50
Bayer	125.50
Commerzbk	177.80
Cont.Gumm	91
Daimler	345
Deemag	150
DeutBank	289.50
DresdeBk	219.50
Hoechst	139.30
Gels Aktien	78
Hoesch	55.10
Karlstd	383
Kaufhof	248
KHD	148
Lufthansa	98.50
Mannesmann	333
Metallgesell	232
Neckermann	86
RWE new	153.50
Schering	330.10
Siemens	277.70
Thyssen	119.20
Veba	121.70
Volkswagen	130.50

London

Anglo-Am	2.45
Anglo-Am cr	22.00
Barclay Bk	2.43
Beecham G	3.23
BICC	1.81
Boots	1.09
Bowater	1.69
Brit-Am Tob	2.50
Brit Oxyg	0.56
Brit Pet	5.68
Burmah	0.36
CadburySc	0.43
Chartered	1.23
Courtaulds	1.13
Daggafont	—
DeBeer D	2.17
Decca Rec	1.94
Distillers	1.21
Dunlop	0.80
E Mustline	1.99
GEC	1.31
FreeStGed	10.80
GKN	2.91
Glaxo G	3.43

Gord Field	1.42
Gt U. St	1.70
Guinness	1.15
Hawker-Sidd	3.74
Hudson Bay	14.00%
Imp Chem	3.15
Imps	0.71½
Mark&Sper	0.92
MetalBox	2.42
Nichols	0.63
Plessey	0.71
Rand Mines	1.57
Rank Org	1.40
Royal Dutch	39.25
R T Z	1.69
Shell	3.86
Thorn (A)	2.02
Tube Invest	3.12
Union Carb	2.12
Vickers	1.49
War L3½	25.50
West Deep	6.55
West Driel	15.50
West Hold	13.25
West Min	1.76
Woolworth	0.54
ZC	0.25

Milan

Bastog	1,011
Erba	2,028
Erc Marelli	411
Fiat	1,590
Finsider	270
Generali	42,800
IFI	2,140
Italgas	705
Italsider	410
LaRinas	59.50
Montedis	410
Olivetti	1,175
Pirelli	1,200
Snia Viscr	1,301
Terni	300

Paris

Air Liquide	348
Alimentaire	85
BSN	630
Carrefour	1,447
Cim Lafarge	197.10
Citroën	48.90
Cie Bencaire	239
CFP	103
CGE	285.50
CCF	102
Ferodo	396
Imétal	115.50
L'Oréal	930
Mach Bull	33
Michelin	1,322
Moët-Henn	528
Moulinex	230.10
Paribas	151.10
PUK	96.50
Penarroya	50.05
Perrier	189.10
Peugeot	242
Rh Poulenc	84
Saclior	32.20
St Gobain	117
Suez	210
Télémécar	633
Thomson	186.50
Usinor	58.90

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,370
Buerhle	1,890
B Boveri	1,615
Ciba Geigy	1,405
Cr Suisse	2,650
Fischer	660
HofRochN	7,850
Nestlé	3,390
Sandoz	5,290
Sté B Suisse	430
Sulzer	2,770
U.B Suisse	3,275

U.S. Commodity Prices

May	9.70	9.90	9.64	9.88	9.55
Jul	9.85	9.96	9.71	9.96	9.75
Sep	9.90	10.12	9.80	10.12	9.82
Oct	9.89	10.12	9.81	10.09	9.83

Sales: 5,123.

WOOL (6,000 lbs)

No trades.

COCOA (30,000 lbs)

Sep	118.40	118.40	118.40	118.30s	115.55
Dec	112.00	114.85	112.00	114.80s	111.75
Mar	106.70	109.50	106.70	109.49s	106.50
May	102.55	105.20	102.55	105.20s	102.05
Jul	99.85	100.50	99.85	101.25s	98.20
Sep	94.75	97.50	94.75	97.40s	94.40
Dec	89.40	91.50	89.40	91.65s	89.10

Sales: 994.

COPPER (25,000 lbs)

Sep	68.80	69.20	68.50	68.30s	68.60
Dec	70.20	70.40	69.40	69.50s	69.80
Jan	71.00	71.00	70.00	70.10s	7.4
Mar	72.2	72.20	71.20	71.30s	71.50
May	73.30	73.30	72.40	72.50s	72.70
Jul	74.40	74.40	73.50	73.50s	73.70
Sep	74.50	74.80	74.50	74.50s	74.70

Sales: estimated 4,474.

MAINE POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

Nov	4.74	4.75	4.70	4.74	4.71
Mar	5.50	5.51	5.47	5.47	5.53
Apr	5.85	5.89	5.85	5.85	5.86
May	7.51	7.51	7.51	7.51	b7.52

Sales: 269.

SILVER (50,000 troy oz)

Sep	432.00	432.50	417.00	416.80s	426.80
Oct	433.50	433.50	433.50	417.00s	429.00
Dec	436.00	436.70	420.00	420.50s	432.50
Jan	437.70	437.70	420.00	422.00s	434.20
Mar	441.50	442.50	425.00	426.00s	438.20

May	446.00	446.50	430.00	430.20s	442.50
Jul	450.20	450.20	433.20	434.40s	446.80
Sep	451.40	451.40	438.50	438.90s	451.30
Dec	458.50	458.50	447.60	445.90s	458.40
Jan	464.50	464.50	450.00	448.10s	460.60

Sales: estimated 16,550.

COTTON, NO. 2 (50,000 lbs)

Oct	76.30	77.90	76.30	77.70	75.95
Dec	76.10	77.50	76.10	77.30	75.61
Mar	77.20	78.35	77.10	78.00	76.68
May	78.15	79.15	78.15	79.00	77.55
Jul	77.00	78.00	76.99	b77.80	76.50
Oct	70.50	70.80	70.50	70.80	70.10
Dec	67.00	67.50	66.90	67.50	66.75

Sales: 4,250.

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)

Sep	49.00	49.20	49.00	b49.25	b49.00
Nov	50.10	50.10	50.10	b50.40	b50.40
Jan	51.75	51.90	51.25	51.90	51.65
Mar	53.15	53.55	53.00	b53.20	53.30
May	54.45	54.70	54.45	54.70	b54.60
Jul	55.70	55.80	55.70	55.80	56.00

Sales: 115.

CHICAGO FUTURES

September 10, 1976

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

Sep	3.24	3.24	3.20½	3.20½	3.22¾
Dec	3.35	3.36	3.30½	3.30½	3.34
Mar	3.47	3.47	3.42¼	3.42¼	3.44¾
May	3.52½	3.52½	3.48¼	3.48¼	3.50¾
Jul	3.57	3.57	3.53	3.54	3.55½

CORN (5,000 bu)

Sep	3.00	3.00	2.97	2.98	2.97
Dec	2.95½	2.95½	2.93¼	2.93¼	2.94
Mar	3.03½	3.04½	3.01	3.01¼	3.02¾
May	3.08½	3.08¾	3.05½	3.05½	3.07½
Jul	3.10	3.11	3.06½	3.07¼	3.10
Sep	2.99	3.01	2.98¼	2.98½	2.99½

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

Sep	7.40	7.40	7.28	7.29	7.35
Nov	7.49	7.49	7.35	7.35	7.43
Jan	7.53	7.53	7.41	7.41	7.47
Mar	7.52	7.56½	7.44	7.44	7.51
May	7.58	7.58	7.44	7.44½	7.50
Jul	7.54	7.54	7.41	7.41	7.47½

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

Sep	4.45	24.55	23.90	23.95	24.35
Oct	24.50	24.40	24.00	24.00	24.45
Dec	24.75	24.85	24.25	24.35	24.60
Jan	24.85	24.90	24.35	24.40	24.75
Mar	24.90	25.00	24.40	24.45	24.80
May	25.00	25.05	24.45	24.45	24.85
Jul	25.10	25.10	24.45	24.45	24.85

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

Sep	207.00	207.00	201.50	202950	205.50
Oct	207.00	207.50	202.00	202.00	206.50
Dec	210.50	210.50	205.50	206.00	209.50
Jan	211.00	211.50	206.00	206.00	210.00
Mar	211.00	211.00	206.50	206.50	210.00
May	211.50	211.50	206.00	206.50	210.60
Jul	211.00	211.50	206.00	206.50	210.50

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Sep	—	—	—	421.00	430.00
Oct	435.00	436.00	417.50	422.00	431.50
Nov	—	—	—	422.50	432.00
Dec	436.50	438.00	420.00	423.00	432.00
Feb	440.00	440.00	423.50	427.50	439.00
Apr	443.00	443.50	427.50	430.00	439.00
Jun	447.50	448.00	431.00	434.00	443.80
Aug	452.50	452.50	437.50	438.50	448.50
Oct	448.00	450.00	442.00	443.50	453.00
Dec	448.00	450.50	446.50	447.50	458.00
Feb	453.00	454.00	451.00	452.50	462.50

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

Oct	40.40	40.67	40.25	40.55	40.30
Dec	41.45	41.67	41.05	41.25	41.30
Feb	41.55	41.85	41.30	41.57	41.60
Apr	42.80	43.15	42.65	42.70	42.90
Jun	44.10	44.45	43.90	b44.05	44.00
Aug	44.50	44.70	44.30	44.30	44.50
Oct	44.20	44.20	44.05	a44.05	a44.70

Sales: Oct 3390; Dec 2979; Feb 1526; April 372; June 145; Aug 20; Oct 1.

Open interest: Oct 13050; Dec 10524; Feb 7013; April 7013; June 992; Aug 200; Oct 25.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

Oct	38.60	38.87	37.85	37.95	38.80
Dec	36.90	37.05	36.10	36.50	36.90
Feb	36.65	36.95	35.95	36.25	36.80
Apr	36.40	36.65	35.70	35.85	36.45
Jun	39.85	40.00	39.00	39.35	39.95
Jul	40.00	40.40	39.40	39.65	40.15
Aug	39.30	39.30	38.25	a38.25	38.90
Oct	37.90	37.90	37.02	a37.02	b37.60
Dec	37.40	37.90	37.02	37.02	37.40

Sales: Oct 1440; Dec 1495; Feb 579; April 178; June 46; July 33; Aug 10; Oct 2; Dec 1.

Open interest: Oct 3042; Dec 3056; Feb 1322; April 797; June 334; July 326; Aug 94; Oct 12; Dec 2.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

Sep	62.05	62.95	62.05	62.60	61.80
Oct	60.40	61.00	60.30	60.75	60.60
Nov	62.00	62.35	61.85	62.25	62.50
Dec	62.45	62.85	62.45	62.80	62.70
Jan	—	—	—	n60.60	n60.00
Feb	—	—	—	a57.95	n58.05

Sales: Sep 117; Oct 80; Nov 63; Dec 287; Jan 0; Feb 0.

Open interest: Sep 481; Oct 672; Nov 943; Dec 1375; Jan 23; Feb 17.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

Feb	58.00	58.32	57.05	57.25	
Mar	58.88	58.17	56.60	56.90	
May	58.50	58.80	57.50	57.50 a	
Jul	58.35	58.40	57.40	57.50 a	
Aug	56.80	56.80	55.80	a55.80	

Sales: Feb 3361; March 372; May ...; July 23; Aug 1.

Open interest: Feb 3855; March 1...; May 663; July 278; Aug 165.

b—BID: A—Asked: n—Nominal

GOLD (100 troy oz)

Sep	117.00	118.50	115.70	118.50	
Dec	120.80	123.50	120.80	123.30	
Jun	118.80	121.10	118.00	120.60	

Sales: Sep 52; Dec 2611; March 7...; June 185; Sep 60; Dec 4.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

September 10, 1976

(4 p.m. closing prices)

	Sales	Close	Ch
Westgh El	359,400	18¼+	½
Dow Ch	266,108	46 —	⅜
GulfWstn	239,400	17⅝+	⅛
Goodyear	219,600	23⅛+	¼
Kennecott	190,2.5	31½+	1⅛
Reserve Oil	187,0..	14 +	1⅛
Exxon	179,100	53⅝	
Gulf Oil	166,800	27⅝+	⅛
Polaroid	143,100	41⅛+	1
CentSo West	139,000	16⅝+	¼
Pan Am	136,900	5½	
EastGsF	130,200	24⅛+	1⅛
Occiden Pet	128,400	18⅝+	⅛
IntTelTel	128,000	32 +	⅜
Gen Motors	126,500	68⅝+	¾

	Today NYSE Close	Prev Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	16.93	16.54
Advances	780	529
Declines	591	867
Unchanged	495	481
Total issues	1866	1877
New 1975 highs	76	62
New 1976 lows	9	15

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	984.21	991.85	981.05	988.36+	1.49
20 Trn	218.53	219.87	217.10	218.73—	0.33
15 Util	95.57	96.47	95.19	96.15+	0.77
65 Stk	309.03	311.37	307.73	310.14+	0.52

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	117.56	116.20	117.17	+0.31
Finance	11.98	11.84	11.91	—0.03
Transport	14.38	14.20	14.28	—0.05
500 Stocks	105.03	103.79	104.65	+0.25

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Comp	55.86	55.61	55.86	+0.14
Inds.	61.82	61.54	61.82	+0.16
Trans.	40.11	40.04	40.11	—0.07
Utils.	38.62	38.44	38.62	+0.19
Finance ...	54.23	54.14	54.16	—0.18

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Sept. 9	108,150	276,948	1,212
Sept. 8	123,484	326,945	1,292
Sept. 7	120,101	316,493	1,306
Sept. 3	107,019	235,707	696
Sept. 2	117,309	269,179	1,703

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch
Westates P	195,300	10 +	¼
GtBas Pet	89,800	4⅛+	½
HoustOil M	71,000	63½—	⅛
IperOil A	42,500	21¼—	¼
Medaln Grp	38,800	2½+	⅛
Cook Ind	37,600	24 —	⅞
Gearhart	36,100	23⅝+	1⅞
arth Rsrcs	32,400	17½+	¼
Pulte Ho	29,600	6⅝+	1⅛
PG 10.18pl	28,500	28 +	¼
Approx final total		1,600,000	
Stock sales year ago		1,191,305	

American Stock Index:

Approx final total	2,130,000
Stock sales year ago	1,119,940

London Commodities

September 10, 1976

	High	Low	Close (Bid Asked)	Previs. (Close)
SUGAR				
Oct	125.50	120.50	125.50-126	121.50-12
Dec	135.25	130	134.50-134.75	131.50-13
Mar	142.50	137	139.50-139.75	138 -13
May	145.50	104.50	142 -142.50	141.25-14
Aug	148	143.50	143.50-143.75	145 -14
Oct	151	146	146.55-146.75	149 -14
Dec	151.50	147	147.75-148	150 -15

Lots: 3,899.

COCOA				
Sep	1530	1528	1528-1530	1513-1
Dec	1508	1507	1507-1508	1489-1
Mar	1456	1455	1455-1456	1435-1
May	1415	1414	1414-1415	1395-1
July	1380	1378	1378-1380	1358-1
Sep	1350	1346	1346-1350	1322-1
Dec	1287	1285	1285-1287	1265-

Lots: 3,317.

COFFEE				
Sep	1660	1645	1660-1665	1650-1
Nov	1678	1605	1631-1633	1615-1
Jan	1620	1588	1617-1618	1590-1
Mar	1606	1575	1600-1601	1584-
May	1597	1568	1595-1597	1576-
July	1595	1569	1595-1600	1570-1
Sep	1586		1581-1586	1559-

Lots: 2,483.

London Metals Market

September 10, 1976

	Today Bid Asked	Previous Bid Asked
Copper wire bars:		
spot	859 - 860	858.50- 85
3 months	890.50- 891.50	890 - 89
Cathodes: spot	847 - 848	846 - 84
3 months	878 - 879	877 - 87
Tin: spot	4,530 -4,550	4,580 -4,5
3 months	4,650 -4,660	4,705 -4,70
Lead: spot	276 - 277	279 - 27
3 months	287.30- 287.75	290 - 29
Zinc: spot	411.50- 412.50	413 - 41
3 months	428.25- 428.75	429.50- 43
Silver: spot	241.40- 241.80	243.60- 24
3 months	249.60- 249.80	251.80- 25

Paris Commodities

September 10, 1976

	High	Low	Close (Bid Asked)	
SUGAR				
Oct	1430	1410	1425-1435	
Nov	—	—	1400	
Dec		1400	— -1415	
Jan	—	—	1400- —	
Mar	1428	1395	1395-1398	
May	1425	1415	1390-1405	
Jul	—	—	1390-1430	
Aug	—	—	1400- —	
Oct	—	—	1380- —	

Lots: 224.

COCOA				
Sep			1350-1400	
Dec	1262	1254	1255-1260	
Mar	1228	1210	1228- —	
May		1200	1180- —	
Jul	—	—	1170- —	
Sep	—	—	— - —	

Lots: 54.

International Stock Indexes

	Test	Prev	1976 High	1976 Low
Amsterdam	89.60	89.40	106.60	87.80
Brussels	108.39	108.76	133.02	108.06
Frankfurt	142.57	143.45	159.66	140.73
London 30	343.40	348.40	420.80	343.40
London 500	152.72	152.50	183.00	152.38
Milan	79.52	80.40	91.17	72.33
Paris	88.30	88.80	112.10	87.80
Sydney	490.82	493.30	522.63	444.73
Tokyo (n)	354.37	352.59	359.61	326.88
Tokyo (o)	4707.70	4676.37	4865.55	4403.06
Zurich	290.00	291.70	304.00	292.50

(n) New (o) Old

Friday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS— 76

AmBrnd pf	Hall Frank	Rich Mer
AmEl Pw	Harcourt	SavanEP
AmT&T pf	Harris Cp	Schimbrgr
AmT&T pfA	HseF 2.50pf	Shell Oil
ApPw 8.12pf	IntMultf n	SouNEng
Avon Prod	JerC 9.36pf	SouNET
Ball GasEl	Jorgensen	StudWor
Bestr Prod	Katylnd pfB	StuWor pf
BlueBell wi	Longlsl Ltg	StuWor pf
Boston Ed	Merck Co	Tampa El
Cabot Corp	Mesa Pet	Tenneco
Calif Fini	MesP 1.60pf	Tenneco pf
CenHud Gas	Minn PwLt	Transm
Coum SoOh	NatFuelG pf	Transco
ComEd Bwt	Nevada Pw	UnEl 7.44
CmE 1.42pf	NicorInc pf	Unit Indu
ConeMills n	NorStaPw	VaEP 4.0
Con Edis	PaPL 8.00pf	Wstn Un
ConEd pfB	Peoples Gas	WnUn 10
CnPw 7.76pf	PhEl 3.80pf	Westgh E
Coopind pfB	PortGE pf	WiscPw
Delmar PL	PortG 2.60pf	Wis PubS
DetE 7.68pf	PubSvc Ind	Woods Pet
Eastn Util	PubS NwMx	WoodsPet
GenPubUt	Reserve Oil	XTRA Inc
Grand Un		

NEW LOWS— 9

Chemetn	Purolator	Shell Tran
Longs Drug	QuakOat pf	Simmons
MaryKay	Saul RlEst	TidewM

Currency Rates

September 10, 1976

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.6225	4.5920	104.44*	53.20*	31.21y	—	6.7690*	105.78*	43.455*
Brussels (c)	39.80	67.86	15.4475	7.86625	4.6140*	14.7830	—	15.6360	6.4320
Frankfurt	2.5120	4.4073	—	50.97*	2.980x	95.75*	6.480*	101.25*	41.57*
London (a)	1.75425	—	4.4100	8.63	1.472	4.605	67.95	4.3400	10.5805
Milan	840.60	1469.30	334.80	170.57	—	320.52	21.60	328.80	139.25
Paris	4.9270	8.62125	196.390*	—	5.8700x	188.100*	12.7300*	198.380*	81.650*
Zurich	2.4832	4.3962	98.81*	50.38*	0.2953*	94.64*	6.40*	—	41.10*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 6.0417; Escudo: 31.125; Israeli £: 8.25; Peseta: 67.925; Schilling: 17.80; Sw. krona: 4.36576; Yen: 287.00; Belgian financial franc: 39.70; Canada $: 1.0244; Hong Kong $: 4.930.

(c) Commercial franc (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000 (a) Amounts needed to buy one pound

Tokyo Exchange

September 10, 1976

	Price Yen
Asahi Glass	315
Canon	451
Dai Nip Print	493
Fuji Bank	360
Fuji Photo	575
Hitachi	206
Honda Motor	665
C Itoh	292
Japan Air Lines	2,300
Kansai El Pwr.	671
Kao Soap	660
Kirin Brewery	342
Komatsu	429
Kubota	336
Matu Ind	632

	Price Yen
Matsu E Wks	638
Mitsubi Hvy Ind	130
Mitsubi Corp	426
Mitsui Co	422
Mitsukoshi	436
Nippon Elec	216
Sharp	392
Shiseido	1,080
Sony Corp	2,530
Sumitomo Bank	367
Taisho Marine	289
Takeda	243
Teijin	142
Tokio Marine	408
Toray	143
Toyota	845

Swiss Jobless Rate

BERN, Sept. 10 (AP-DJ).—Unemployment in Switzerland, already the lowest in any Western industrialized country, fell another 8.6 per cent in August after a 21-per-cent drop in July, official figures showed. The number of jobless at the end of August totaled 14,091, or about 0.5 per cent of the workforce.

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Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Sept. 10

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
		&EPlast P	5	18	7¾	7½	7½—	⅛
		ARCp .30	7	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
		SPRO .50a	5	2	10¼	10¼	10¼—	⅛
		TI Inc		1	15-16	15-16	15-16	
		cme Haml		3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
		ction .15e	5	6	5½	3¾	5½—	⅛
		ctionCp	14	12	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
		dam Russl	8	27	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
		dobeOil .16	15	6	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝—	⅜
		eols Corp	7	26	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
		eroFlo .15e	3	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅜
		eronca Inc		4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
		ffilCap .08t	8	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
		ffilHsp .24	7	2	8	8	8	
		fferSix .20	5	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
		lken Ind	11	16	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
		lan Wood		1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
		laska Airl	2	2	5	5	5 +	⅛
		lcolac .15e	3	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
		legheny Airl	22	11	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	
		llianT .36e	4	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
		ldArt Ind		6	1	1	1	
		ld Thrm.83	6	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
		lpha Ind	9	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
		Hamil .10e	5	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
		ltec Corp		29	1	15-16	1 +	1-16
		ltecCp wt		1	5-16	5-16	5-16—	1-16
		lcoapf 3.75		2550	47	47	47 +	¼
		MAX wt		8	10¼	9⅞	9⅞—	¼
		m Fletch		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
		GarPd .34		6	6	6	6	
		Israel .11r	4	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
		MaizeA .40	4	16	9¾	9⅝	9¾—	⅛
		MaizeB .40	4	8	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
		umMot Inns		11	4	3⅞	4	
		Precs .20a	5	1	6½	6½	6½	
		SafEq .11t	4	4	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞+	⅛
		mSciE .04e	19	61	12¾	12⅛	12¾+	½
		mTec .05e		33	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
		mUtlS .69e		6	11⅛	11	11⅛+	⅛
		AMIC Corp	7	16	13⅞	13¼	13¼	
		AndreR .071	9	2	2¼	2¼	2¼—	⅛
		AngloC .12e	6	11	2¼	2¼	2¼	
		Anthony .191	4	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
		AquitCa .30	15	1	20½	20½	20½—	⅛
		ArizCL .18e	10	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
		ArminCp .12	3	69	7¾	7¾	7½—	⅛
		Arrow Elect		1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
		Asamera .25	7	75	9⅛	9	9 —	⅛
		AshlOC .20a	8	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
		Astrex Inc.05e	7	2	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
		Atalanta	3	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
		AtlRichl wt		15	11-16	⅝	⅝—	1-16
		AtlasCM B	9	66	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
		AtlasCp wt		3	2⅝	2½	2½—	⅛
		Austral Oil	14	29	11¼	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
		AutoTrn .70t	8	3	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
		Auto Bldg	8	12	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
		Aufmat Rad	3	4	5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛
		AutmSvc .151	6	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
		AVEMC .16	5	4	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
		Aydin Cp	8	9	5⅛	5	5	
		B						
		BRTRI .30e		9	¾	¾	¾	
		BTU Eng		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
		BaldorEl .20	6	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
		BaldwS .32a		1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
		BanFd 1.15e		5	16½	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
		BangPun wt		9	¾	¾	¾—	1-16
		BanistrCrl .20e	6	9	9½	9⅜	9½	
		Banner .05	5	19	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
		Barclay .04	9	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
		BarcoCa .12	6	52	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛+	¼
		Barnes Eng		8	2⅛	2	2⅛	
		Barnw .10e	26	2	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	
		BarryR .05e	5	2	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
		Baruch Fost	15	7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
		Belfind .08A	5	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	
		BenStMg wt		1	¼	¼	¼	
		Benrus Crp	4	34	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞—	⅛
		Berg Bruns	11	44	8¼	8	8 —	⅛
		BRGB pf 1.15		15	15½	15¼	15¼—	⅛
		BernzOma		2	2	2	2	
		BerveaC .06	47	2	3¾	3¾	3¾—	⅛
		Beverly Ent	13	11	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
		BicPen .36	9	121	12⅞	12	12 —	⅜
		BigDad .30e	6	3	6½	6½	6½	
		BinkMf 1	6	4	15¼	15	15¼	
		BinnySm .80	7	13	17½	17	17½+	⅛
		Blessng .30	5	1	5	5	5	
		Blount .30	5	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
		BodinAp .40	7	12	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛
		BoltBer .20	7	7	8⅝	8½	8½—	⅛
		BowVall 13	116	52	24½	24⅛	24⅜+	⅛
		Bowne .24	6	10	11	11	11 +	⅛
		BradfdN .20	9	14	9	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
		Branch .20	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
		BrascanA 1	3	64	11⅜	11¼	11⅜+	⅛
		BraunEn .80	5	3	19	19	19 +	⅛
		BrewerC .60		6	12⅝	12½	12½—	⅛
		BroDart Ind	5	3	3	3	3	
		Brody Seal	30	3	2⅜	2¼	2⅜+	⅛
		BrooksP .40	4	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
		BrnFA .60	9	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
		BrnFB .60	9	3	12½	12⅜	12½+	⅛
		Buehler Cp	6	10	2½	2½	2½+	⅛
		Bundy 1.08	6	6	15⅝	15¼	15⅝+	⅛
		BXSOESS Ind	7	7	3½	3⅜	3½—	⅛
		BaringFd .27e	4	9	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
		Bunsinl .60	7	8	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
		Butlerint .50	5	5	10¼	10⅛	10¼+	⅛
		C						
		CKPet .20e	9	70	14⅛	13⅞	14 +	⅜
		CHB Food	4	5	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜—	⅜
		CIMtgwt A		10	3-32	3-32	3-32—	1-32
		CMI Corp	5	11	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
		CRSDes 15	5	6	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜—	⅛
		CWTran .40	6	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
		CagleA .15	2	7	4⅛	4	4⅛—	⅛
		Caldor .25b	8	22	15¼	15	15¼+	⅜
		Calcomp		27	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
		CalLife	4	3	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞+	⅛
		CalPrCm 1	8	x3	14½	14½	14½	
		Camco Inc	8	12	6⅜	6¼	6¼—	⅛
		HCaChbA .25e		9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
		CdnExp .05e	10	6	4 5-16	4 5-16	4 5-16	
		Cdn Homstd	20	16	6¼	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
		CdnHydr .25	6	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
		CdnPA 1.52	6	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
		CdnMarc .20	8	6	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
		CdnOccl .50	9	4	16¼	16	16¼	
		Cdn SuprOil	11	32	44½	44½	44½—	⅜
		Capehart Cp		73	1	1	1 +	1-16
		Capital Res		1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
		CapitlFd .20	6	19	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
		Carbon .80a	7	46	22¼	21¾	22⅛+	⅛
		Caressa .30	5	10	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝+	⅛
		Carnat 1.40	15	16	78½	78¼	78¼+	¼
		CaroPLpf 5		z110	55½	54½	54½—	2¼
		Carrols Dev		27	4	4	4 —	⅛
		CasFd 1.20a		3	16¾	16⅝	16¾	
		Castleton In	6	2	1½	1½	1½	
		Cavitrn .10e	9	52	10	9⅞	9⅞	
		CelluCraft	6	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
		Cenvill .30e		3	7½	7½	7½+	⅛
		CerM pf 2.25		14	22	21⅞	22 +	⅛
		Certified Cp		10	1½	1½	1½	
		Certron Cp		20	¾	¾	¾—	1-16
		Champ Hom		53	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
		Charlr Med	4	2	4	4	4	
		ChRivt 1.60	8	3	21¾	21½	21¾	
		Child World	10	4	16¼	16⅛	16¼+	⅛
		Christian Co	5	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
		Cinerama		5	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
		CircleK .32	8	188	8½	8¼	8¼	
		Clarkson .20	6	14	8	7⅞	8 +	⅛
		Coachmn n	7	16	15	15	15 —	⅛
		ColtMat .15r	19	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜—	⅜
		Cohuinc .12t	13	16	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
		Coleman .52	9	21	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝+	⅜
		Colon Coml		154	4	3¾	4 +	⅛
		CombE .05r	10	15	17⅜	17½	17½	
		Cominco 2	14	1	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝—	⅛
		ComAll .30a	5	4	9	9	9	
		ComMil .60b	6	3	13	13	13 —	⅛
		Comdrin wt		1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
		CoPsycC .20a	6	6	8⅝	8½	8½+	⅛
		ComPS 1.62	8	1	18¼	18¼	18¼+	⅛
		Compac Cp	81	1	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
		CompuDyn	6	10	1¼	1¼	1¼—	⅛
		Comput Inv	2	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
		Conchem .40	5	1	10½	10½	10½	
		Concrd Fab	3	27	6	6	6	
		Condec Crp	3	17	8⅞	8¾	8⅞—	⅛
		Connlly Con	5	2	4	4	4 +	⅛
		Conrock .60	7	1	10½	10½	10½	
		Conroy .05e	7	12	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞+	⅛
		ConOil Gas	6	102	10	9¾	10 +	⅛
		Consvne Cp	14	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
		Cont Mater	14	10	1	1	1	
		CookEl .40	15	25	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	
		CookInd .40	4	342	24½	24	24½—	⅛
		Core Labs	9	10	14	14	14 +	⅛
		Corenco .80		8	13¾	13⅝	13¾+	⅛
		CorrBlk 1.20	10	x13	25⅝	25	25⅝+	½
		Cosco Inc		5	2	2	2	
		CramrE .131	23	24	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
		Crompton .25e	5	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
		CwnCPt .60r	4	10	19⅝	19¼	19¼—	⅜
		CrutcR .36	13	53	10	9⅞	10	
		CrystlO .40e		28	11	10½	11 +	⅛
		CubicCp .28	6	19	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞+	⅜
		Curtis Math.10e	8	3	3¾	3⅜	3¾+	⅛
		D						
		DCL Inc	4	3	11-16	11-16	11-16+	1-16
		DWG Cp .50t	4	5	3½	3½	3½	
		Damson Oil	20	185	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛+	½
		Daniel .18b	7	3	18	18	18 —	⅛
		Data Dcumt	6	3	32½	31⅞	32⅛+	⅝
		Dataprod	10	13	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	
		DayMin .18e	19	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
		DeLabs .32	8	3	15¼	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
		DellwdF .54	12	3	6⅞	6¾	6¾—	⅛
		DeltaCp Am		11	9-16	9-16	9-16—	1-16
		DenTal Ez	10	15	8⅝	8½	8½—	⅜
		Designcr Jw		12	1½	1½	1½	
		DevCp Am	9	23	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞+	⅛
		Diebo'd VC		12	7	6⅞	6⅞	
		Digicon Inc	9	2	4½	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
		Diversey .56	8	5	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜+	⅛
		Dixilyn .40e	4	22	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛+	⅛
		Dome Petrl	9	33	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	
		Donkeny .24	3	10	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
		Downey .13e	5	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
		DrexUtl 1.32		2	16½	16½	16½	
		Driver Harr		2	10	10	10 —	¼
		DrgFair .40b	4	6	11⅝	11½	11½	
		Dun'op .06e	5	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
		DuplxPd .80	4	8	13⅝	13⅜	13½—	⅛
		DurTst .25b	9	17	7½	7½	7½+	⅛
		Dyn'cln .06e	9	50	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
		DynAmer	6	9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
		DynellEl	22	44	8⅝	8¼	8⅝+	⅛
		E						
		EAC In	5	7	3	2¾	2¾—	⅛
		ELT .07e	10	39	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜+	⅛
		EarthRes 1	7	313	17⅝	17¼	17⅜+	¼
		EasonO .10r	18	3	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
		Ecodyne .05e	6	14	8⅝	8¼	8⅝+	⅛
		Edgiton .50r	9	30	40	40	40	
		Edmos Cp		3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
		EDO Corp	7	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜+	⅛
		EnrnhPh .20a	5	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
		ElHosa .20r	11	4	5	5	5	
		ElAudD .211		1	2¼	2¼	2¼—	⅛
		ElectrnicA 1	10	2	15¼	15⅛	15¼+	⅛
		EnrgyRes	7	34	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
		EnsfEC .60	5	20	8¾	8½	8⅝—	⅛
6⅜	4⅝	Espey Mfg	13	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
8⅝	6⅜	EssexCh .28	5	22	7	6¾	6¾—	⅛
12⅛	7½	EvanAr .10r	9	11	11	10⅞	10⅞+	⅛
		F						
7⅛	4	Fabind .10e	4	1	5	5	5	
5⅛	2⅝	Fairfld Nob		8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
25⅜	20⅝	FalconS .60	7	53	23¾	23¼	23⅝+	⅜
2⅞	1⅝	Fash Fabric 26	16	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
13⅝	11	FedRlty 1.24	10	32	13¼	13	13¼+	⅛
6¼	4⅛	Fed Resrces		119	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
13⅝	8	Felmnt .12e	25	6	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝+	⅜
9¼	5	Felsway .32	5	4	8½	8⅛	8½+	⅛
3½	1⅛	Fibrebrd wt		4	2⅛	2	2⅛	
5¼	2	FilmCp Am	3	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10¼	5¼	Fl'mwy .251	6	12	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
9⅜	5½	FinGen .36b	8	10	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
2⅛	15-16	Fst Hartfrd		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅞	5⅞	FstSLSh .12	7	1	7	7	7	
17¼	9⅜	FischrP .481	6	4	15⅜	15½	15⅜	
16½	13½	FitchbG 1.44	6	5	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝+	⅛
2⅜	1⅜	Flogg Ind		5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
6⅜	2½	Flagstaff	6	81	4	3⅞	4 +	¼
8⅝	4⅞	Flavorland	4	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
1⅜	11-16	Flock Ind		3	1	1	1 +	⅛
3⅞	2⅜	FlaRck .10e	13	3	3½	3½	3½	
16¾	14¼	FlukeJ	10	9	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛+	⅜
20	13¼	FlyDia Oil	6	22	15¼	15⅛	15¼+	⅜
8⅝	4	Forest City	9	1	6	6	6	
4⅝	2½	Forest Labs	6	1	3¾	3¾	3¾—	⅛
12⅞	8⅛	FoxStaP .50	9	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
16½	10	Frantz .80	5	4	15	14⅞	15 +	⅜
23¼	15¼	Fresnillo .40	7	5	16⅝	16¼	16¼—	⅛
5⅞	3½	Friedm .24b	6	3	5	5	5	
10½	6⅞	Frigtmp .551	5	6	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜—	⅛
17⅞	7⅜	Frigitronic	18	47	12	11⅞	12 +	¼
11⅞	7⅛	Frischs .30b	7	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
8⅝	5⅛	Frontier Air	6	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
		G						
4	1⅛	GIT Ind	3	1	1½	1½	1½	
8⅛	3⅛	GRICp .40		13	3½	3⅜	3½+	¼
2⅛	¾	GTI Corp		22	2⅛	2	2⅛	
11¼	5⅝	Gabriel .30	6	1	10	10	10 +	⅛
7½	4	Galaxy Cpt	8	3	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
3⅞	2¼	Garcia Corp		6	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅜	⅞	Gaynor Staf		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
27	18	Gearhrt .28	11	325	23¾	21⅞	23¾+	2¼
4¼	1¼	G Housewar	6	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
2	1¼	Genisco Tch	6	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
4⅝	1½	Geon Ind		19	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
6	2½	Gerber Sci		9	5½	5¼	5¼—	⅛
17⅝	14¼	GiantFd 1a	5	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
8⅛	3⅜	GiantYel .10t	29	101	5⅛	4⅝	5 +	5-16
10¼	2½	Gladding Co		33	4½	4	4⅛+	½
5⅝	2½	Glasrock Pr		3	3¾	3¾	3¾—	⅛
33⅞	28⅜	Glatf'lr 1.52	5	3	29	29	29	
5¼	3⅜	GlenGer 16	35	2	4½	4½	4½	
15½	10⅞	Globelnd .60	4	1	13½	13½	13½	
15	9½	G'osser .30	6	10	10⅞	10½	10½—	⅜
11½	8¼	G'oucstr En	4	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	
16⅝	8	Golden Cycl	113	5	9⅝	9	9	
4⅝	2⅛	GoodLS .07r	14	5	2½	2½	2½+	⅛
8⅞	2⅝	Goodrich wt		24	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
4⅛	2⅜	Gou'dIT .141	144	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
9	6¼	GrandAu .20	5	14	7½	7¼	7¼—	⅛
12⅞	6⅝	GrandCll 45	6	18	12½	12⅛	12¼+	⅛
5⅜	2⅜	GtA Ind	3	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	GtBasin Pet		438	4	3⅝	3⅝+	¼
37¼	25⅝	GtLkCh .24	14	41	30¼	30	30 —	½
6⅛	2⅝	Greenanm	5	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
12⅛	10	GrossTlc .90	7	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞+	¼
9½	6¼	GrowC .32b	8	9	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Gruen Ind	113	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
7¾	5	Guilford .20	3	6	6⅛	6	6⅛	
24¼	27	G'fOlCan 1	8	82	27¾	27⅝	27¾—	⅝
9⅝	4½	Gu'fRep Fin	5	10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
7⅛	3¼	Glfstr LD		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
		H						
1⅜	¾	Halco Prod		10	¾	¾	¾—	1-16
10¼	6¼	HalisMot .50	5	13	9	8⅞	9 +	⅛
5⅞	3½	HaspD .15e	5	16	4⅛	4⅝	4⅛—	⅛
6⅞	3⅝	Hapin Ind	3	5	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅛
21⅝	16⅝	Harland .48	10	7	18⅝	18	18 —	⅛
27	14¼	Harn .40b	6	112	23⅛	22⅝	23 +	½
7⅜	3⅝	Hartfd Zdy		18	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
14⅞	10	HartzM .15e	12	6	12	11⅞	11⅞	
1¼	⅜	Harvey Grp	63	3	⅜	⅜	⅜+	1-16
8⅞	3½	Hasbro Ind	6	11	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
8⅞	6¼	Hasting .40a	5	8	8⅝	8¼	8⅜+	⅛
10⅛	5	Health Ch	13	116	10⅛	9⅝	9¾—	⅛
3¼	1⅛	Heinick .05e	13	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
2½	1	Helm Mtg		33	1⅛	1	1⅛+	⅛
15½	8¼	HerMaj .72	4	10	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
7¼	3⅝	Highl'nd Crp		5	5¼	5⅛	5¼+	¼
6⅜	3⅜	HiPhavn .32	5	9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
13¼	6¼	Hiptrnic .20	10	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
2¼	1⅛	Hofn Ind		10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
20	16⅝	HoraG	8	4	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞+	⅛
8¼	5¼	HospM .60e	12	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
14	11¼	Hotelin 1.40	9	5	12⅛	12½	12½—	⅛
8⅛	4¼	HousRon .30	5	2	5	5	5	
7⅝	3	HouseVi .32	8	2	5	5	5 —	⅛
11⅝	6⅛	HospMir In	34	126	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
65	32⅝	HouONM .80	19	514	63⅛	62¾	63⅛+	⅜
22⅝	14½	Howe'C .40e	5	7	14⅝	14½	14⅝—	⅛
7⅝	3⅛	Howell .05e	3	6	5⅛	4⅞	5	
37½	27⅛	HubelA 1.50	10	5	33	32⅞	33 +	⅛
	23⅞	HubellB 1.50	10	24	33¼	33¼	33¼+	¼
11	6	Huffap .40a	5	13	11	10⅞	11	
23⅛	17⅜	HuskyO .80	5	16	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
5⅞	3¼	Hycel Inc	18	35	3½	3⅛	3½+	⅛
		I						
4¼	2½	ICHCp .32t	6	12	3	3	3	
10¼	4½	ICMR .50t		5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
8⅛	5⅛	IMCMg .20	6	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
4⅛	1⅞	Imper Ind		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
26⅝	21¼	IpOIIA .80	11	52	21½	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
20⅝	8½	Incoter A	12	51	12¼	12	12⅛+	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	IndianHd wt		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
47	41	IndplPL pf 4		z200	46½	45½	46½+	¼
2⅞	1⅛	Indlivhl Svc	5	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
5⅜	3½	Instron .20		1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
24	8	InsSy pf .25e		4	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
3⅜	⅞	Integrt Res	4	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
6⅞	2⅝	Intradco	9	51	6⅛	6	6	
17⅝	5¼	IntlAlu .50	9	6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
2½	1¼	Intl Banknol	9	39	2¼	2¼	2¼	
23	14⅛	IntCour 24	11	62	15½	15¼	15¼—	⅛
3-16	1⅛	Int Foodsvc		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅝	1⅛	InFuneralS	5	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
11⅞	8	IntGenln .70	5	20	11½	11⅜	11½+	⅛
3⅞	1⅞	Int Proteins	18	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
4⅛	1⅛	Int Stretch		2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
35	25⅝	IntSyCon .25	11	13	30¼	30⅛	30⅛—	⅛
1½	½	Interphoto		1	13-16	13-16	13-16	
14⅛	7⅝	Interpool	9	9	14⅛	13⅞	14 —	⅛
12⅛	5	Interway Cp		82	12½	12	12⅛+	⅛
2⅛	1	Invest Fla		5	1	1½	1½	
15⅛	9¼	InvDivers A	7	2	15	14⅞	14⅞	
13¾	2⅝	InvDivers B	8	45	3⅝	3½	3½+	⅛
5⅞	3	InvestRlt Tr		4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
18	13	Ionics Inc	15	5	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	
9¼	6⅜	IroqBrd .16		11	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
15¼	14	IroqBrnd pf		3	14⅛	14	14⅛+	⅛
6½	3⅝	Irvinind .16t	4	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
8	6⅛	Israe'D .75e		2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
		J - K						
11⅞	7¼	Jaclyn .40a	4	7	8	7⅞	7⅞	
8½	4½	Jaswy .11t	4	12	7⅛	7	7⅛	
12½	10⅞	Jeannet	7	3	12	11¾	11⅞	
5⅞	2	Jetronic Ind	4	7	3¼	3⅛	3¼+	⅛
20⅝	10¼	JohnPd .30	7	49	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞—	⅜
8¾	3⅛	KTelln .30e	4	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
15⅛	8	Kaisrind .26	9	155	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	
8⅛	4⅛	KaneMill wt		10	6¼	6¼	6¼	
7⅞	4⅜	KapokT .20t	8	14	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
5⅝	2⅛	KayCp .07e	10	2	4½	4½	4½+	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Ketch .10r	5	2	5	5	5 —	⅛
28¼	12⅞	Kewanee .72	7	75	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞—	½
9	5⅝	Keystind .30	4	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
8⅝	4⅞	Kingstip .20	5	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
41¾	⅝	Kirbyln .26c	4	12	16⅜	16¼	16¼—	⅛
6¼	1¼	K'eerVu Ind	9	9	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
10⅛	4⅛	Kleinerts		8	7⅜	7¼	7⅜+	⅛
16⅝	13⅝	KnickToy	6	15	15⅛	15½	15⅝+	⅛
29⅛	18⅛	Kollor .50	11	13	26	25	25	
9⅛	7⅛	KuhnStr .10	5	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
		L						
4	2⅛	LSBInd .15t	4	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
2¼	¾	LTVCorp wt		16	1	⅞	⅞—	1-16
4⅝	2⅜	LaBarge .06	7	10	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
6⅞	3⅝	LaMaur .20	8	5	4½	4⅜	4½+	⅜
6½	5⅛	LaPoint .30e	11	8	6½	6⅜	6½+	⅛
9⅝	5⅝	LaQuintaM	6	11	7⅛	7⅜	7⅝	
11⅜	7	LafyRad .26	6	55	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝+	⅜
2⅛	1⅛	Lake Shore	4	50	2 3-16	2 1-16	2 3-16+	1-16
2¼	1¼	Lndmrk Ld		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
4⅝	2⅛	Laneco .08e	6	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
2⅝	1⅛	LaTour Bck	13	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
11⅛	8¼	LeathCo .40	7	1	8½	8½	8½	
17⅝	15	LeeEntr .52	10	15	17⅜	17	17⅛+	⅜
2⅞	1⅛	Lee Nail		9	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
5⅜	3	Lee Pharm		3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
4	1¼	Leisure Tec	6	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
9	6½	Levittin .24	6	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
7⅝	5½	LewisBF .24	6	5	6	6	6 +	⅛
10	5¼	LBerty Fab	3	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
4⅝	2⅝	Lincoln Am	31	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
11½	5⅝	Lloyds Elec	11	37	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛+	⅛
3	1⅜	LodgeS .08e	4	15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
19¾	13⅝	Lohmn .80a	6	12	13¾	13½	13½—	⅛
5⅞	4⅛	LoewThe wt		44	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
16⅝	9	LaGenSv .78	6	5	15⅝	15½	15½—	⅛
7⅝	3⅛	Lundy Elec	19	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
7¼	1	Lynch Corp		3	3⅝	3½	3½	
3⅛	1⅜	Lynnwear		1	1½	1½	1½	
		M						
18½	11⅜	MPBCo .80	6	10	18½	18½	18½	
4¼	2⅝	MPO Video		1	3½	3½	3½—	⅛
3¼	⅝	Macrod Ind		10	¾	¾	¾	
4⅝	2⅝	Mamm Mrt	9	68	3½	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
4⅞	3⅜	ManhLife .24	8	16	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
5½	4	MansfT .02r		4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
26⅝	18	MarkCtl .28	5	11	22¼	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
6	3⅜	Marshall Fd		12	5¼	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
8½	4⅝	Marshal Ind	6	64	8	7⅞	8 +	⅛
32¼	19	MartPr .50e	6	17	22¼	21½	21⅞—	⅜
10½	6⅝	Masind .40a	4	2	8½	8½	8½	
37⅝	23⅜	Masnelln .30	6	2	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛	
5⅜	2¾	McCulO .211	35	60	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
19½	13⅜	McDonh .80	5	23	18½	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
14	6⅞	McIntsh .70	6	1	13	13	13 +	⅛
2⅝	1¼	McKeon Cn		100	3	2½	3 +	⅛
13½	10½	MeansF 1.08	6	8	11½	11¼	11⅜—	⅜
2⅛	15-16	Medaln Grp		283	2⅛	2½	2½+	⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Medco Jwly	19	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
9⅝	5⅝	Medenco .12	6	1	8	8	8 +	⅛
19½	14¼	MediaGn .40	8	x17	16	15¾	16 +	⅛
17	7⅝	Megoint .20	5	2	13½	13⅛	13⅛	
16⅛	11½	MEMCo 1	6	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
3⅜	1¼	Mich Genl	4	16	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
14⅛	10⅝	MichSugar 1	4	16	10⅛	10¼	10¼—	⅛
11¼	5½	Micklbry .16	4	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
8	3½	MidldCo .10	8					
15⅛	10	MidlGls .24b	6	1	14	14	14	
6	⅜	Miller H		1	5	5	5 —	⅛
20	13⅝	MillerWo .40	8	4	17⅝	17½	17½	
23⅛	12⅛	MilRoy .25	8	44	16⅛	15½	15⅞—	⅛
⅛	1-32	Missionl wt		9	1-32	1-32	1-32	
32½	17⅝	MoPfcR 1.30	6	2	29⅝	29¼	29¼+	⅛
31	24⅝	MitchlE	8	127	28⅞	28½	28⅝+	⅛
6	3⅞	MiteCp .16	6	3	5	5	5	
7⅜	4	Modern Md	3	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
22½	6⅛	Molvcrp wt		37	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
50	44	MonP pf4.40		z40	46½	46½	46½—	1¾
13⅛	8⅝	Moog .60	7	1	10	10	10	
5⅜	3⅝	MtgGth .44e		20	5	5	5 +	⅛
7⅛	4⅝	MortonS .32	4	8	6⅝	6¼	6¼—	⅛
18½	14⅛	MtVMil 1.20		3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
8½	3½	MultiAm .20	10	4	5⅛	5	5⅛—	⅛
		N						
7	3⅞	Napco .12e	7	10	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
5⅝	3⅝	NardaM .20	16	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
25	12¼	Nat CSS .05e	10	12	21¼	21¼	21¼—	⅛
7⅞	5⅝	NDistr .14	4	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	¼
2⅛	11-16	NatHlth Ent	8	61	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
2⅞	⅜	Natlnd wt		18	⅜	⅜	⅜—	1-16
2⅜	1½	NKinney Cp		115	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
12	6	Nat Paragn .20	5	13	9⅛	9	9⅛—	⅛
13	7⅜	Nat Patent	61	60	8½	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
4⅛	2⅞	Nat Silver	8	2	3¼	3¼	3¼+	⅛
3½	1⅜	Nat System	6	13	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜+	⅛
19⅛	10¾	NatwHo .32	7	8	10⅞	10¾	10¾	
2⅛	1¼	NesiLM .10e		3	1½	1½	1½+	⅛
34½	22¾	NENuclr .40	11	6	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛+	⅛
1¼	½	New Idria .04e	9	81	1⅛	1	1⅛+	⅛
26	15⅞	NMex Ariz	63	2	21½	21½	21½—	⅛
16⅞	11⅛	NProc .80e	9	6	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
17⅛	11½	NYTimes .60	11	4	13	13	13	
9¼	6⅜	NewbEn .20	4	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜+	⅛
20⅝	14	Newcor 1b	4	9	20¼	20	20¼+	⅛
4⅝	3⅜	NewparkRs	8	9	4⅛	4	4	
16¼	12½	NiagFSv .44	5	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜+	⅛
5	2¼	Nichols SE	4	24	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
12⅛	3⅜	Nolex Cp	33	31	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
5⅜	2⅜	Nortek .04	7	19	4	3⅞	3⅞	
12⅞	8	NorAmR .10	8	12	11	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
9¼	4 3-16	NorCdn Oils	13	14	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝—	⅛
5⅛	3	Nuclear Dat		3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
		O						
13⅝	6⅞	OakwdHom .03r	4	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞+	⅛
6¼	4⅞	OhioArt .24	13	5	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
38⅛	28⅛	OhioB 1.40a	3	8	36	35⅞	36 +	½
10⅞	4¼	Oilalnd .20e	6	2	7½	7½	7½—	⅛
22½	14¼	OnLine Sys	17	11	20⅜	20¼	20⅜+	⅜
51	33	OOklep Cop	14	z50	44½	44½	44½	
10⅛	4	OrioleHo .161		2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
2⅝	1	Ormand Ind	16	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
11⅞	10⅞	OSullvn .50	6	3	11⅛	11	11⅛+	⅛
7⅝	3¼	Outdr Sport	6	16	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝+	⅛
18	6⅜	OvernDr .50	8	17	9½	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	OzarkA .05e	7	23	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
		P - Q						
3½	1⅝	P&F Indust		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7-16	⅛	PNBMR wt		5	3-16	⅛	3-16	
18⅞	16⅛	PGE6pf 1.50		24	17	16⅞	17 +	⅛
16½	14⅛	PGE pf 1.37		4	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	
14⅞	12½	PGRd pf1.25		3	14	13⅞	14 +	⅛
15	13	PGpfA 1.25		87	14¼	14	14¼+	⅜
14⅝	12¼	PG 4.8pf1.20		7	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝+	⅛
25⅝	26⅝	P 10.18pf2.54		285	28½	27¾	28 +	¾
29½	26⅝	P 10.46pf2.62		59	29½	28⅞	29½+	⅜
13⅝	11⅝	PG 4.5pf1.12		2	13	12¾	12¾—	⅛
29	24⅝	PG 9.4pf2.37		1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛+	⅛
24	21⅜	PG 8.2pf2.05		2	23⅜	23¼	23¼—	⅛
22½	20⅞	PGE8pf		27	22½	22⅜	22⅜+	⅛
25⅜	22⅝	PGE 9pf.25		2	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛+	⅛
24	21⅛	PG 8.1pf2.04		1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
48	43	PacLt pf4.36		102	49⅛	48⅝	49⅛+	1⅛
50	44	PacLt pf4.50		z20	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞—	⅞
87¾	73⅝	PacLt pf7.44		z50	87	86	86 —	1¼
18	14⅛	PNwTel 1.32	9	9	18	17⅞	18	
60	52	PacPLpf 5		z100	57	56	57 +	1
33⅜	22¾	PallCorp .32	12	12	26	26	26	
13⅛	7⅞	ParkCh .48a	6	2	9½	9¼	9¼—	⅛
26¼	21⅝	ParsonsR .80	6	28	23	22⅞	22⅞—	½
4⅞	2⅝	Pat Fashion	3	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5	3¼	Patagonia		1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
7⅛	3¼	PatoCG 1.40e	4	23	6⅝	6	6⅛+	⅛
13⅞	9¼	Paxall .60a	9	z1300	13¼	12⅞	12⅞—	½
9⅝	6⅞	PenEnM .60	7	6	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
32⅝	19	PenTr 1.20b	6	4	27	27	27	
7	3⅜	PECp .68t	6	12	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝—	⅛
12⅛	9⅜	PenRIE 1.15	7	2	11½	11½	11½	
1⅜	⅝	Pentron Ind	5	14	1⅛	1	1	
25½	17⅝	PepBoys 1b	5	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
15⅞	11	PepCom .60	3	4	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜—	⅛
8½	4⅞	PerinlCp .30		27	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
13¾	3⅜	Pertec Corp		64	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜+	⅛
13¾	6¼	Petro Lewis		5	11	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
8⅛	5⅞	PhilLD .34e	4	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
6⅜	3	Phoenix Stl		19	3⅛	3	3	
11¼	7½	PicNPay .20	7	2	9⅝	9	9 —	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Piedmont In	3	3	2¼	2¼	2¼+	⅛
2½	11-16	Pioneer Sys		1	1½	1½	1½—	⅛
8⅝	6	PlonTex .80	3	7	7⅞	7¼	7⅞+	⅛
6⅞	5⅝	PitWVa .56a	9	8	6⅛	6	6	
24⅛	14⅝	PitDeM 1.20	6	7	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
42½	31½	Pitway .90	10	7	33⅛	32½	32½—	⅛
14⅛	7	Plant Ind		11	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜+	⅛
25⅞	15⅛	Plantrnc .12	16	25	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
14⅝	10½	PneuSca .80	14	z100	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
4⅝	1⅛	Poloron Pd		4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
8⅛	3⅝	Prairie Oil	13	12	7	6⅞	6⅞	
10⅛	10	PrattLmb 1	6	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
26¼	19⅞	PrenHa 1.12	12	15	23	22¾	23 +	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	PresReall B		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
20⅝	6	Presley Cos	13	67	10¼	10	10⅛	
5⅛	2¼	PrimMl .121		35	3½	3¼	3½	
10½	8¼	PrpCT 1.19e	9	3	10¼	10¼	10¼+	⅛
9¼	8¼	ProvGas .60	8	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
5	3½	PrudBdg .24	4	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
4⅞	2¼	Prud Group		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5⅞	2¼	Pulte Hmes	12	247	6¾	5¾	6½+	⅝
5	2⅝	PuntaGrd .15	9	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
		R						
8¼	5¼	RB Ind	6	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
1⅞	1¼	RETInc Fd		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
41½	35¾	RET pf 4.38		1	41¼	41¼	41¼+	⅛
2½	1⅜	RSC Indust	9	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10⅛	5	RLC Corp .20a	5	1	9¼	9¼	9¼—	⅛
5⅛	3½	Racon .20a	5	1	3¾	3¾	3¾—	⅛
17⅛	7⅛	RaganB .15e	4	59	8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
22¼	13½	Ranchrs Ex	27	15	19	18½	18¾+	
19⅜	12½	RangrO Can	35	2	15⅞	15⅜	15⅝—	⅛
15⅛	10⅞	Ransbrg .80	5	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
1⅞	1	RapdAm wt		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4½	2⅞	Rath Pack		15	3½	3⅜	3½+	⅛
25	19⅛	RaymPr .40	31	6	22¼	22⅛	22¼+	⅛
18	12¼	RealEst 1.40	14	5	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
19½	12⅛	RltRef 2.04e	9		17¼	17⅛	17¼—	⅛
2½	1⅛	Reeves Telc		3	2½	2½	2½	
7	3¼	Refrig Trns	7	11	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
1⅞	⅜	RelGrp wt		133	1⅛	1½	1½	
16¾	11⅛	RemAr .90a	6	9	12¾	12½	12⅝—	⅛
2⅞	1	Rep Housng		10	1⅛	1	1 —	⅛
1½	⅛	RepMtln wt		16	⅛	⅛	⅛	
26¼	19⅞	RepNY .88	4	4	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝—	⅛
18⅝	12⅝	ReschCtl .08	14	28	15	15⅛	15⅛	
24⅞	14	Resistflx .50	7	13	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜—	⅛
9⅛	2	ResrtslntI A	11	29	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
9⅛	2⅝	ResrtslntI B	13	5	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
2⅞	1	RestAssoc		12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
5¼	2⅝	RibletProd	9	26	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
18	10⅞	Riley Co	6	7	15¾	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
21¼	6⅛	RisdonM .36	11	19	18¼	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
29⅝	17⅝	Robintech		49	23½	23	23 —	¼
4⅞	2¼	Roblin Ind	3	10	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
11⅞	8⅝	Rockway .96	7	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	¼
4¼	3	Rocor Intl	16	50	3¼	3	3 —	⅛
3⅞	1⅜	Ronco Telep	5	9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6½	2½	Rossmor Cp		5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
	⅝	RoyBusn Fd		17	⅝	9-16	9-16—	1-16
5	3	Ruddick Cp.12e	5	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
2½	1	Rusco Ind		7	2	2	2	
10	7⅛	Russell Cp.40	4	12	7½	7½	7½	
10	5⅝	RustCft .43	6	x1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜—	⅛
25⅞	15⅝	RyanH .43	10	28	17¾	17½	17½—	⅛
		S						
7⅛	5⅛	SGLin .12r	5	4	6¼	6¼	6¼—	⅛
3⅛	1⅜	SMD Ind	5	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
17½	7⅛	STPCr .45e	11	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
15⅛	8⅝	Salem .891	4	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
19⅜	14½	Sambos .32	9	57	15⅛	15⅛	15¼	
10	7	SCarlo 1.26e		13	7½	7⅛	7⅛	
10⅝	8⅞	SDIeG pf .88		3	10½	10¼	10½+	⅜
10⅝	9⅛	SDIeG pf .90		2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
101½	88	SDgo pf 9.84		z100	101	101	101 +	1
82	71	SDgo pf 7.80		z150	79¼	79	79¼+	⅝
28½	26	SDgo pf 2.68		6	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛+	⅛
9	½	SanFr RE		3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
⅛	⅛	SFRE wt		2	½	½	½—	1-16
36	30⅛	SanJW 2.60	7	2	36	36	36 +	½
3⅜	1⅜	Sargent Ind	7	24	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
27	21	Sargt pf 2.25		z175	22½	22½	22½	
15⅛	5⅛	Saturn Airw	5	9	15	15	15 —	¼
10⅛	5⅝	SaundrL .24	5	6	10¼	10¼	10¼+	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	ScheibE .56	9	13	8⅛	8	8	
8⅛	6⅛	Schenult .60	4	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
10¾	8	SchoolP .40	7	5	8	8	8	
8⅞	⅛	Schrader .30	7	4	6½	6⅜	6½	
3⅛	1⅛	SciMgt .09e	16	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
18⅝	10⅛	SciAtlanta	14	62	18⅛	17¼	18¼+	1¼
21⅛	12	Scurry Rain	10	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
5½	2⅛	Sealectr Cp	15	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
9	7½	SeasnAll .20	7	3	8¼	8¼	8¼—	¼
2	13-16	SecMtg Inv		78	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5-16	3-32	SecMtn wt		1	5-32	5-32	5-32—	1-32
23⅛	13½	SeligLtz 1.20	6	8	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞+	⅛
6⅞	3½	Servisco .30	8	5	6½	6⅛	6⅛—	⅜
13⅞	4⅝	ShearH .20e	3	3	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
4⅛	2½	Shelter Res		26	2⅝	2½	2½—	⅛
7¼	3¼	ShndCp .241	5	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
33	20⅝	Shonndh Oil	28	49	20⅝	20½	20½—	⅛
19⅛	10⅛	Sherwd Med	15	12	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
5½	1⅜	ShomTr En		11	3⅝	3½	3⅝—	⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Sierrcin .20	7	1	6⅛	6	6⅛	
4½	3	SikesCp A		7	3½	3⅜	3½+	⅛
4⅛	2¼	Solitron		14	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
13	6½	Sonder Brdc	4	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
22¼	12⅝	Soundsn .48	7	46	22¼	21⅞	22⅛+	⅛
13	11⅜	SC4.2pf 1.06		1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
14	11⅝	SC4.3pf 1.08		5	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝+	⅛
14½	12½	SC4.7pf 1.15		5	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	
17⅛	15¼	SC5.8pf 1.45		3	16½	16⅛	16½	
16⅝	14⅛	SC5.2pf 1.30		16	16	15⅞	16 +	⅛
23	24⅛	SC9.2pf 2.30		35	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛—	⅜
26	23⅛	SC8.3pf 2.21		5	26	25¾	26 +	¼
90	81⅛	SCE pf 7.58		1	87	87	87 +	⅛
20	9	SwstAir .06e	6	7	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	
3⅛	2⅛	SwtGFin 16	6	10	3½	3½	3½	
9½	5	Spartek .40	7	1	9⅛	9⅛	8⅞	
8½	5⅝	Spector .10t		3	7½	7½	7½—	⅛
6⅛	2⅜	Spectro .12t	4	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
	¾	Spelzmn Ind		5	1	1	1	
8½	3¼	Spencer .08e	10	21	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
7¼	4⅞	Splentex .48	8	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
8¼	5⅛	Stafld Lowd	4	205	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
19½	12½	StdAlliance 1	5	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
7¾	4⅛	StdCont .14r	3	5	5¼	5¼	5¼+	⅛
17⅛	13½	StdCoasa .90	4	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
4⅝	2⅞	StdMetl .50t	7	6	3¼	3¼	3¼+	⅛
14⅛	9	StdMotA .48	5	22	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
8⅝	3¼	StdPac Corp	4	16	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
26¼	15⅛	StdProd 1.20	4	3	22¼	22¼	22¼+	⅛
1	½	StdProd wt		5	11-16	11-16	11-16+	1-16
27⅝	21¼	StdShrs .40r		1	24¼	24¼	24¼+	⅛
15	⅞	Stange	12	21	1	14⅜	14⅜	
2⅛	1⅛	Sardust Inc		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
19	12¼	StarrtHo .30	5	8	12½	12	12 —	⅛
12⅞	7⅛	Steelmt .23r	4	7	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜—	⅛
19¼	12	SeonCh .52	7	1	18	18	18	
2⅛	13-16	Sterl Electr	10	26	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3½	1⅞	SterlExt .10	9	3	2¼	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
6⅝	2½	Stevcoknit	5	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
10½	6⅛	StrutW .10e	7	23	7	6⅞	6⅞	
7⅛	7⅛	SueAnn .36	8	17	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
18½	13½	SunElec .48	10	12	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
16⅛	8⅞	Sundanc .20b	6	23	13⅛	13	13⅛+	⅛
13½	8⅞	SupFdSv .32	8	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
8	4	Supindl .12b	7	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
3⅞	1⅞	Susquhana		3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
11-16	⅜	SutrMtg wt		4	9-16	9-16	9-16	
7	4⅛	Synaloy .20	4	4	5	5	5	
31¼	23½	Syntex .50	12	212	26	25⅝	25⅝—	⅛
19¼	13½	SyscoCp .28	7	2	16	16	16 —	⅛
10⅞	5⅜	System Eng .35e	6	17	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
		T						
2⅛	1⅛	TFICo Inc		12	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
15¼	10⅝	Tandy Brnd	5	4	12⅝	12½	12⅝—	⅛
20¼	16½	Tasty 1.20a	7	4	19½	19	19 —	⅛
5	2½	Techcl Oper		5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
3½	1⅜	Techcl Tape	4	7	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
5¼	2⅜	Techirl .10e	4	1	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞+	⅛
19½	16⅞	TejonR .20a	14	2	17	17	17	
7⅝	3⅛	TeleCm .07e	6	40	8	7⅞	8 +	⅛
⅝	⅛	TelexCp wt		4	⅛	⅛	⅛	
7⅛	2⅛	Tenna Corp	9	8	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
8⅛	4¼	Tenneco wt		59	7¾	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
21½	10½	Teradyn Inc	59	28	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝—	⅛
13⅛	9	TerraC .60a	5	40	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
5½	2⅛	Texstar .22t	7	18	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
21⅜	10⅛	Textron wt		1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞+	¼
1⅛	½	Thor Cp		1	13-16	13-16	13-16	
3⅜	2¼	Thorof Mkt		7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
3½	1½	ThrD Dpt	4	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
9	6½	Thriftimt A		7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Tidwell Ind		1	2½	2½	2½—	⅛
11	5½	Tiffanyl .20	4	7	5⅞	5¾	5⅞+	⅛
6⅜	3	Timple Ind	7	7	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
18⅛	11¼	Tokhelm .60	7	32	15½	15⅛	15¼+	⅛
48⅛	43	TolEd pf4.25		225	45½	45½	45½+	⅛
92	82	TolEd pf8.32		z280	88¾	88⅜	88⅝+	2¼
9¼	4⅝	TopesGu .28	7	24	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝+	⅛
8¼	4⅞	TotalPl NA	9	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
3 5-16	5-16	TotalPtl wt		2	2½	2½	2½—	3-16
2⅝	1⅝	Town Cnry		9	2½	2½	2¼	
3⅜	1⅛	Trans Lux		5	2	2	2 +	⅛
4⅞	2⅜	Treadway .16t		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
7⅜	3⅛	Trico Ind	7	33	5⅜	5¼	5⅜+	⅛
4¼	2⅛	TubosM .22e	3	16	2⅜	2 9-16	2⅜+	⅛
4¼	2⅛	TubosM .22e	3	16	2⅝	2 9-16	2⅜+	⅛
		U						
19½	14⅛	U&I 1.20a	4	1	16¼	16¼	16¼—	⅛
2½	1½	UNA Corp	7	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
4⅞	2⅞	URSCp .10e	6	15	3½	3¼	3½+	⅛
6⅞	3⅝	UVInd wt		7	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
6⅞	3⅞	Unimax Grp	14	11	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
9⅝	7½	UnGasA .68	8	2	9	9	9	
13⅛	8⅛	UnAlrPd .56	9	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
5⅞	3⅛	Un Asbestos	6	3	4 1-16	4 1-16	4 1-16	
1⅛	7-16	UnBrand wt		13	⅝	9-16	9-16—	1-16
2⅛	1¼	Unit Foods		20	1¼	1¼	1¼	
12	8⅝	USFIltr .24	8	44	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
7⅛	5⅜	UnRltT .75e	11	4	6½	6⅝	6⅝	
2-16	1-16	UnRltT wt		15	⅛	⅛	⅛	
5⅞	3½	USNat Rsrc	6	177	5½	5⅜	5⅜+	⅛
13½	7	USRb .95e	7	7	12⅞	12¾	12¾—	⅛
15¼	9⅛	UnityBuy S	5	3	10	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
3	¾	Univ Contnr		9	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜+	⅛
9⅛	4⅛	UnivRs .08e	11	36	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
10⅛	6¼	UnivRun .44	4	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
10⅛	5⅜	UnvSav .44	5	2	10	10	10	
		V						
9⅛	6⅝	VallesSt .621	7	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
13⅞	8⅝	Valmac .70	2	8	11¼	11⅛	10¾+	⅛
5½	3¼	Valspar .24	7	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
2⅝	1½	VLDvC .02e		2	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
9¼	5¼	VanDorn .40	6	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞+	⅛
13¾	6½	Veecolns .32	8	5	10	9⅞	10 —	⅛
5	1⅜	Verit Ind	4	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
30¼	14⅛	VermtA .40b	8	10	27	27	27 +	⅛
7⅜	2	Vernitron	8	89	4⅜	4⅜	4½	
2⅝	1	Verilpli Inc	14	5	1¼	1¼	1¼—	⅛
5⅝	2½	Vesely Co	21	7	3	3	3 —	⅛
4⅞	2	Vintage Ent		1	2½	2½	2½	
3⅞	2	Vol Mer		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
12⅞	7⅜	Voplex .68		1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
5⅛	1⅜	Vulcan Corp	9	1	3½	3¼	3¼	
		W						
6	2⅜	WTC Inc .10	26	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
21¼	15½	WUlInc .80	5	12	18¼	17¾	17¾—	½
8⅛	3⅞	Wabash .10a	5	4	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
9⅝	5	Wacknht .40	6	26	6⅝	6	6⅛	
4⅞	1⅛	WadelEq .10		1	2	2	2	
4½	2¼	Walnoco Oil	9	59	3 15-16	3⅝	3⅞+	3-16
4⅝	2⅞	Wallacs .20e	6	26	3½	3½	3½+	⅛
20	10¼	WangLb .12	14	16	16⅝	16½	16½	
15⅝	9¼	WangLB .22	11	3	13¾	13⅝	13¾—	⅛
5¼	2	Wards Co	3	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7⅞	3	WarC pfC.05		4	4½	4⅛	4½	
41½	21¾	WasPstB .50	10	20	41	40½	41 +	⅛
19⅞	14¼	WRIT 1.76	12	2	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
6	2⅜	Watsco .20	11	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
8½	5½	WeldTu Am	4	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
11⅞	7⅜	WestChP .40	7	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅜
14⅛	9⅛	Westats Ptl	20	1672	10⅛	10	10 +	¼
7	4 15-16	WstDcal .10	10	6	6½	6½	6½	
9¼	6¼	WstFinl .15a	4	12	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
1½	¼	WstPacl wt		5	5-16	5-16	5-16	
3	1⅞	Wichita Ind	6	6	2¾	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
9¼	6½	Wmhous .30	7	3	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
11	8	Winkimn .40	5	2	8	8	8	
4¼	1⅝	Winston Mil	9	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
3½	1⅜	Wolf HowB		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
5⅜	3	Wood Ind		1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
12⅜	6¼	WorkWr .60	7	26	12⅝	12	12 —	½
1¼	¾	Wright Har	10	8	⅞	13-16	13-16	
6⅞	3⅝	WyleLab .28	6	7	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
11¼	7	Wynnin .15e	7	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
		X						
20¾	13	Xonics Inc	15	18	15	14⅞	15 —	⅛
		Z						
12	4½	Zimmer .06e	11	7	8	7¾	7¾—	⅛

Sales figures are unofficial.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual raet plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or pid after stock dividend or split up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in sock in preceding 12 monhs, esimaed cash value on ex-dividend or ex-disribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a spli for stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D	5⅜-5⅝	4 -4½	1 -1½	13 -15
1 M.	5⅝-5¾	4⅛-4⅜	1⅛-1⅜	15⅜-15⅞
3 M.	5⅜-5⅝	4⅜-4⅝	1¼-1½	15⅛-15⅜
6 M.	6⅛-6⅜	4⅞-5	2⅛-2⅜	15⅝-16⅛
1 Y.	6½-6⅞	5⅜-5⅝	2⅝-3⅛	15⅞-16

European Gold Markets

September 10, 1976

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	114.00	115.70	+3.70
Zurich	114.25	115.75	+3.375
Paris (12.5 kilo)	117.08	116.70	+0.71

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices Sept. 10, 1976

Stock	Bid	Ask
AFA PrS	4¼	5⅜
AID Inc	7	7⅞
AVM Cp	1⅛	1⅜
Addisn W	6½	7
Adv Ros	2	2⅜
Alberts	6⅜	7½
Allco Inc	10⅞	11⅜
Allerg Ph	22¼	23
Allyn Bac	7⅜	8¼
AEl Lab	1⅛	1½
Am Exp	41¼	41¾
Am Finl	9⅜	9¾
Am Furn	2⅜	2⅝
Am Greet	9⅛	9½
A Micro	9	9½
Am Telev	20	20⅜
Am Weld	11	12
Amtr Dv	⅞	1⅛
Anadite	5¼	5⅝
Anheus B	29½	30
Ard May	1⅜	1⅞
ArkWtG	22	22¾
AsCC Bot	12¼	13
AtlGas Lt	14⅛	14w
Baird Af	4⅛	4⅝
Bang Hy	14	14½
Bkam Rlt	6½	7
Bassett F	17¼	18
Bavis Mk	8⅛	8⅝
Beeline F	5⅛	5⅞
Betz Lab	35	36¼
Bibb Co	8	8½
Bird Son	32	34
Birtlchr	1	1⅜
Bick Hills	20¼	21¼
Bonza Int	2⅞	3⅛
Braden	7	7½
Brinks	7⅝	8⅛
Brks Sca	15¾	16½
Brwning	4	4½
Buckb M	4⅝	5⅜
Buckeyetn	8⅝	8⅞
Burn Sim	3⅞	4⅝
CalWSv	30½	32
Campl Ch	3⅝	4
Canrad H	1¾	2⅛
Cap Swst	4⅝	4¾
Capin Air	2⅛	2½
Cap Tec	1⅜	2⅜
Care Cp	3¼	3¾
CenVt PS	14⅞	15¼
Chm Lea	10¼	11¼
Chesa Ut	10½	11½
Chi Bridg	66½	68½
Chllln Cp	6⅛	6½
Circle F	4⅝	5¼
CitznUt A	34⅝	35⅛
CitznUt B	30	30½
Clark Mf	28¼	29¼
Clow Cp	6½	7
Colu Vent	½	1¼
Com Clr	11	11⅜
Coml Sh	21	22½
Comw Pa	28⅜	29¼
Con Pap	28	29
Craw Co	9	9½
Cross Co	16½	17¼
Coltr Fed	2¼	3
Danly M	7	8
Data Dgn	5⅝	6¼
Data 100	8¾	9¼
Dayt Inc	28	29½
Decor In	2	2½
DeKlb Ag	34¼	35¼
Delhl Oil	4½	4⅞
DeLux C	23	23¾
Det CanT	11¾	12¼
Det InfBr	29¼	30¼
Dewey El	1	1½
Diam Cry	13½	14¼
Dixn Cru	17¾	18½
Docutel	6	6⅝
Dollar G	8¾	9⅛
Dorch G	9¼	9½
Doyle DB	13⅞	14⅛
Dunkin D	5¼	6⅛
Duriron	14½	15½
Eberln In	3	3½
Econ Lab	24⅜	25¼
ElPas El	11	11⅝
Elba Syst	1½	2
Elder Be	6½	7¼
Elec Nucl	6½	7⅛
Elec Mod	1⅜	2⅛
Energy C	23	23⅝
Entwistl	3⅜	4½
Equty Oil	24	24½
Ethan Al	19¼	20
Fab Tek	¾	1⅛
FidUn Lt	22½	23
Fingrhl	4⅝	5
1stBk Sy	41	41¾
Fst Bost	19¼	20½
1stEmp S	6¼	7
1stWn F	2¼	2½
Ficknar	11⅞	12⅜
Fla WatU	½	⅞
Forest O	16¼	17
Frmigil	⅜	⅞
Folomat	12	12½
Frkln Cp	5½	5⅞
Frnkln El	10⅛	10⅝
Frnd Ice	18½	19¼
Gen RlEs	3⅛	4⅛
G Relnsu	184	188
Gov EFln	9⅜	10½
Graph Cn	15	15⅝
Green Mt	11¾	12¼
Grey Adv	12½	13¼
Gulf Intst	14⅛	14⅞
Gyrodn	2⅞	3⅜
Harper R	8⅝	9⅜
Harlf NC	11⅝	12⅛
Henred F	16¼	17½
Holobm	1½	1⅞
Hoover	12¼	12¾
Horlz Res	1	2
Huds Pap	23½	24½
Hyatt Cp	6⅞	7¼
Hyatt Intl	4⅛	4⅝
Ind Nuclr	3¼	4⅛
Infra Ind	2	2½
Intel Cp	65½	67
Interc En	7¾	8⅜
Intrmk In	2⅜	3⅛
Intrmt G	13½	14
InBk Wsh	3⅛	4
IaSou Ut	23½	24⅛
Jamsby	12½	13¼
Jiffy Fds	¾	1¼
Joslyn M	15¼	16
Kalsr Stl	42¾	43¾
KaisStl pf	17¾	18¼
Kalvar	2⅝	2¾
Kaman A	20⅝	21½
Kampg A	6½	7
Kate Gre	½	¾
Kaysam	2⅝	3⅛
Kear Tr	7⅞	8¼
Kelly Svc	17¼	18½
Keuff Ess	12½	13½
Keye Fib	14⅛	15
Key CusF	6½	7
Keys Inl	20⅛	21½
King Int	1¼	1⅜
Knap Vog	14½	15½
Lance In	19¼	20½
Land Res	1⅛	1½
Lane Co	19½	20½
Lin Bcast	15⅞	16¼
Log Etrn	3¼	4
Madisn G	14⅛	14⅝
Mai Rlty	11-16	⅞
Mallkrt	38⅝	39⅜
Manor C	4¼	4¾
Maul LP	10⅞	11
McCor	37¼	38
McQuay	16	16¾
Measur	13¾	14¼
Medtrn	24⅛	25
Merld In	1¼	2
Mdlsx W	15¼	16
Midld Ca	2⅝	3
Midl Bks	18¾	19¾
Midw Gt	14	15
Millipr	24	24⅝
Miner In	⅝	1⅛
Minn Gas	21	21½
MissVl G	14½	15¼
Monf Col	4⅛	4½
Moore S	13¼	14¼
Moore P	7½	8½
Morg Res	1⅜	1⅞
Mostek	20⅝	21¼
Motch M	4½	5½
Mot Club	2¼	2⅝
Mueller	14	15
Narag Cp	8	8¼
Nat G&O	11½	12
Nat Lib	5¼	5⅝
N SecRsh	4¼	4⅞
Natnw Rl	3¼	4⅛
NJNat G	13½	14¼
Nielsn A	20¼	20⅞
Nielsn B	20¼	20⅞
NoCar Gs	11½	11⅞
NoEOl un	26⅛	27½
Norlrp Kl	11½	12
NW NatG	8⅛	9⅛
NW PuSv	16⅝	18⅝
Noxel Cp	14⅞	15⅜
Ogilvy M	26¼	27
Ohio Ferr	18	19
Ormont	8⅛	8½
Otter TP	20⅛	20⅞
Over NA	4⅝	5⅛
Pabst Br	23¾	24¼
PacGa R	25½	26¼
Pakco	⅝	1⅛
Parks H	3⅝	3⅞
Pauley P	5½	6¼
Peerl Mf	12¼	13¼
Pa Enter	16¼	17¼
PnzlOff B	14⅝	14⅞
Pepsi BW	11⅜	11⅞
Petrsn H	12¼	13
Petrolit	36½	38½
Pettibon	21½	22½
Piedml A	4¼	4¾
Pinkrtn	33½	34¼
Plon HIB	18⅝	18⅞
Pistilin	2½	3½
Possis Cp	1⅛	1⅜
Progrp	1⅞	2¼
PubS NC	11⅝	12
P Bennet	19¼	20
PutD Cap	6	6¼
WQual Inns	2	2
Ragen Pr	1⅝	2⅛
Rahall C	6⅛	6⅜
Raych Cp	117	122
Raymnd	12¾	13⅜
Recog Eq	7⅝	7⅞
Road Ex	45	45⅝
Robin M	17½	18½
Roselon	4⅛	4⅝
Rouse	4⅜	5
Rus Stov	14½	15¼
Sadlier	2	2½
Scan Dat	2	2¼
Scripps H	27	29
Sels Dell	1⅞	2¼
Seneca F	2⅝	3⅛
Seven U	36½	37¼
Shaw Cp	20¼	21¼
Snap Tls	32	33
SolldSt Sc	9⅞	10⅜
S CalWat	13	13⅛
SwGs Cp	9⅞	10¼
SwEl Sv	15½	16¼
Slandyn	21¼	21⅞
Std Regis	16	16¾
Stan HPd	15⅜	16⅜
Sterlg Str	4½	5⅛
Strawb Cl	26	27⅛
Super El	5⅜	6¼
TIME DC	4⅝	5⅛
Tampax	34½	35½
Taylr Wl	18⅝	18⅞
Tech Pub	11⅜	12⅛
Tecum P	43	45
Tennant	25	27
Tifny Co	8½	9
TascoCp	4⅝	4⅞
Transo O	11⅜	12¼
Trico Pd	31½	32½
Tritn OG	2⅜	3
Tymshr	25⅞	26⅜
Tyson F	14⅜	15¼
Un McGil	10¼	11¼
US Surg	9⅜	10¼
US TrkLn	14½	15
UVa Bks	16¼	16¾
UpPen P	19¼	20
Valley Gs	9⅜	10½
VanD Air	9¼	10
Vance S	4	4½
Velcro	6⅝	7⅛
Ventron	42	44
VaN Bnk	16¾	17¾
Wads Pu	8⅝	8⅞
Wsh NG	12⅞	13⅛
Webb Re	7½	8¼
Weco Dvl	2⅜	3⅛
Weight W	7⅜	8⅛
Weldtrn	1⅜	2½
Welling M	6⅝	6⅞
Well Gar	4½	5¼
Welsbch	3¼	4
Wstn Mtg	1⅛	1½
Westmd	53¼	54
Wdwrd L	22⅞	23⅜
Wright W	4¼	4⅝
ZionUt B	21½	22½

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices Sept. 9, 1976

Quotations in Canadia funds.
Quotations in cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
6600	Abby Glen	$6½	6⅜	6⅜	
4200	Abitibi	$12¾	12½	12½—	⅛
2700	Agnico E	325	315	315 —	5
400	Agra Ind A	$6⅝	6½	6⅝—	¼
1383	Alta Gas A	$14	13⅞	14	
200	Alta Nat	$29	29	29	
20	Algo Cent	$12	12	12 —	⅛
400	Alliance B	470	450	470 —	5
820	Alminex	$6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
2650	Alco A	$13⅞	13¾	13¾—	⅛
1115	BP Can	$9¼	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
250	Banister C	$9⅝	9⅛	9⅛—	⅜
3309	Bank N S	$42½	42¼	42⅜—	½
2840	Baton B	$8⅝	8⅛	8¼+	⅛
120	Beth Cop A	$13⅝	13⅜	13⅜—	⅛
9000	Block Bros	445	440	440	
2000	Bovis Cor	85	85	85 —	1
650	Bramalea	$5½	5⅜	5⅜—	⅜
1300	Brameda	113	113	113 +	3
450	Brenda M	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
4350	Bridger	$6⅝	6½	6½	
1300	BCFP	$22⅝	22⅜	22⅜—	⅛
2005	BC Phone	$13⅛	12⅞	13⅛+	⅛
2200	Brunswk	$5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
65	Budd Auto	$5¼	5¼	5¼—	¼
11530	Cad Frv	$10⅞	10⅝	10⅝—	⅜
1310	Cal Pow A	$30¼	30⅛	30⅛—	⅛
7989	Camflo	$7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
2300	Campau A	425	415	415 +	10
550	C Nor West	$8⅝	8¼	8¼	
2460	Can Perm	$16	15⅝	16 +	¼
5660	Can Trust A	$20	20	20	
3500	C Tung	470	460	455 +	10
2040	Cdn Cel	$6½	6⅛	6½	
25	CGE	$24	24	24 —	¼
18569	Cl Bk Com	$26⅜	26½	26⅝+	¼
3699	Cdn Tire A	$45⅝	45	45⅝	
1660	C Utlties	$12⅝	12¼	12¼—	¼
200	Canbra	365	355	365	
118	Candel Oil	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅜
300	Cassiar	$6	5⅞	6	
1000	Celanese	430	430	430	
1800	Chieftan D	$10	9⅞	10	
180	CHUM	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
700	C Holiday I	370	360	360	
1105	Con Bldg	264	256	262 +	6
2200	Con Distrb	355	345	350	
38763	Cons Gas	$13⅛	12⅞	13 +	⅛
5150	Con Fardy	395	375	395 +	10
300	Conwest	335	335	335	
3100	Craigmt	$6½	6¼	6¼	
200	Crush Intl	$8⅛	8¼	8¼	
1000	Cyprus	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
1275	Denison	$64⅝	64	64¼+	¼
1700	Dicknsn	290	280	290 +	5
5925	Dofasco A	$27½	27¼	27⅛—	⅛
25	Dom Store	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
10200	D Textle A	$9⅛	9	9 —	¼
1100	Du Pont	$14⅝	14⅛	14⅝+	⅛
1000	Dylex L A	$6⅞	6⅜	6⅜—	⅛
20	East Mal	120	120	120 —	10
600	Electro A	425	420	420 —	5
100	Emco	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
1103	Falcon C	$7⅞	7¾	7¾	
1535	Falcon	$44⅛	43½	43½—	⅜
500	Fed Ind A	$5	5	5	
4900	Francana	$6⅛	5⅞	6⅛—	⅛
34	Fraser A	$21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
8100	G Distrb A	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
2500	Gnt Masct	118	116	118 —	3
100	Gibraltar	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
900	Gt Oil Sds	475	470	470	
1054	GL Paper	$31½	31½	31½+	
520	Greyhnd	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
200	Guar Trst	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
3780	Hambro C	295	290	295 —	10
4250	Hard Crp A	$5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
1000	Hawker S	$6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
1560	Hayes D A	$6	5⅞	5⅞	
3610	H Bay Co	$17¼	17	17⅛+	⅛
300	IAC	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
475	Indal	$14⅝	14½	14⅝	
400	Inland Gas	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
12830	Int Pipe A	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅜
2284	Inv Grp A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
603	Jannock	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
4400	Kaiser Re	$14⅞	14¾	14¾—	⅛
6200	Kaps Tran	85	80	81	
300	Kelsey H	$12	12	12 —	⅛
1603	Kerr A A	$12⅝	12¼	12⅝+	⅛
2200	Koffler A	485	470	470 —	10
2431	Labatt A	$16⅝	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
500	Lab Min	$35⅝	35½	35½+	¼
3000	Lacana	345	340	345	
1200	LOnt Cem	395	390	390 —	5
1500	LL Lac	149	149	149 +	4
610	Lob Co A	390	380	390	
224	Lob Co B	385	385	385 —	5
500	Loeb M	280	280	280 —	20
501	MICC	$9¾	9¾	9¾	
200	Mclan H A	$8	8	8	
6400	MB Ltd	$22⅝	22⅜	22½	
100	M Lf Mills	$29¼	29¼	29¼—	⅜
400	Matgmi A	$18½	18½	18½	
18834	Moore	$37½	37⅛	37⅛—	⅜
500	Murphy	485	480	480 —	32
5100	Nat Trust	$15½	15	15½+	½
4279	Noranda A	$37⅜	37⅛	37⅛—	⅜
3472	Norcen	$13¼	13⅛	13¼	
4515	Nowsco W	$18⅝	18⅛	18⅝+	⅜
100	OSF Ind	335	335	335 —	5
850	Orchan A	305	300	305 +	5
775	Oshawa A	395	395	395	
2325	Pamour A	235	231	235	
1775	PanCan P	$23⅝	23½	23½—	¼
16	Patino N V	$13⅞	13⅞	13⅞—	⅜
100	Pembin A	350	350	350 —	20
100	Petrofina	$17¼	17¼	17¼—	¼
175	Pine Point	$29¼	29¼	29¼+	⅛
500	Pitts C	$5	5	5 —	¼
200	Placer	$23½	23½	23½—	¼
2300	Redpath A	$24	24	24 —	1
300	Reichhold	$21½	21½	21½—	½
50	Revnu Prp	63	63	63 —	7
3160	Shell Can	$15⅞	15⅛	15⅞	
3725	Sherritt A	$7⅝	7¼	7⅛—	⅛
1400	Siebens	$13⅛	13	13⅛	
26849	Simpsons	$6	5⅞	5⅞—	¼
870	Simpson S	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
3016	Slater Stl	$8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
5000	Talcorp	$9½	9⅜	9½+	¼
1120	Southm A	$22⅞	22⅜	22⅞	
700	St Brodcst	$9	8⅛	9 +	⅜
2820	Stelco A	$27⅛	26⅞	27⅛+	⅜
475	Steep R	192	192	192 —	5
200	Sundale O	$17	17	17 —	¼
1615	Tara	$17	17	17 —	¼
400	Teck Cor A	400	400	400	
1966	Teck Cor B	330	320	320 —	15
1483	Tex Can	$24⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
700	Thom N A	$13	13	13	
3467	Tor Dm Bk	$20¼	19⅞	19⅞—	⅛
1100	Tor Star B	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
2765	Traders A	$13⅝	13⅜	13⅜—	⅜
3425	Trns Mt A	$9	8¾	9	
24719	TrCan PL	$13	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
490	Un Carbid	$22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
1355	UGas A	$9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛
100	Union Oil	$7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
875	U Keno	$7	7	7 —	¼
8800	U Siscoe	$6⅝	6½	6⅝	
300	Upp Can	107	107	107 —	3
1400	Voyager P	$14	13½	14 +	¼
400	Weldwod	$10½	10⅛	10⅛	
350	Wstburne	$10¼	10¼	10¼	
900	West Mine	445	440	445	
400	Westnhse	$20½	20½	20½	
2060	Weston	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
100	Woodwd A	$18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
1900	Yk Bear	270	265	265 —	5
4100	Yukon C	177	175	177 +	2

Total sales 1,701,211 shares

Montreal Stocks

Quotations in Canadian funds.
Quotations in cents unless marked $.

Sales	Stock		High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
100	Asbestos	$	32½	32½	32½+	⅛
3491	Bank Mont	$	16	15⅞	16	
1300	Basic Res	$	9⅜	9⅞	9⅜	
150	Cdn Inf Pow	$	13½	13½	13½—	1¼
650	Canron	$	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝—	¼
1560	Con Bath	$	37⅛	37	37 +	¼
1800	Fncl Col		190	185	190 +	10
300	Gaz Metro	$	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
281	Imasco	$	24⅛	24	24 —	¼
6300	Molson A	$	17¼	17	17⅛—	⅛
250	Price Co	$	14½	14½	14½	
429	Royal Bak	$	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
10240	Roy Trust A	$	19⅛	19	19	
300	Steinberg A	$	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞—	¼

Total sales 556,926 shares.

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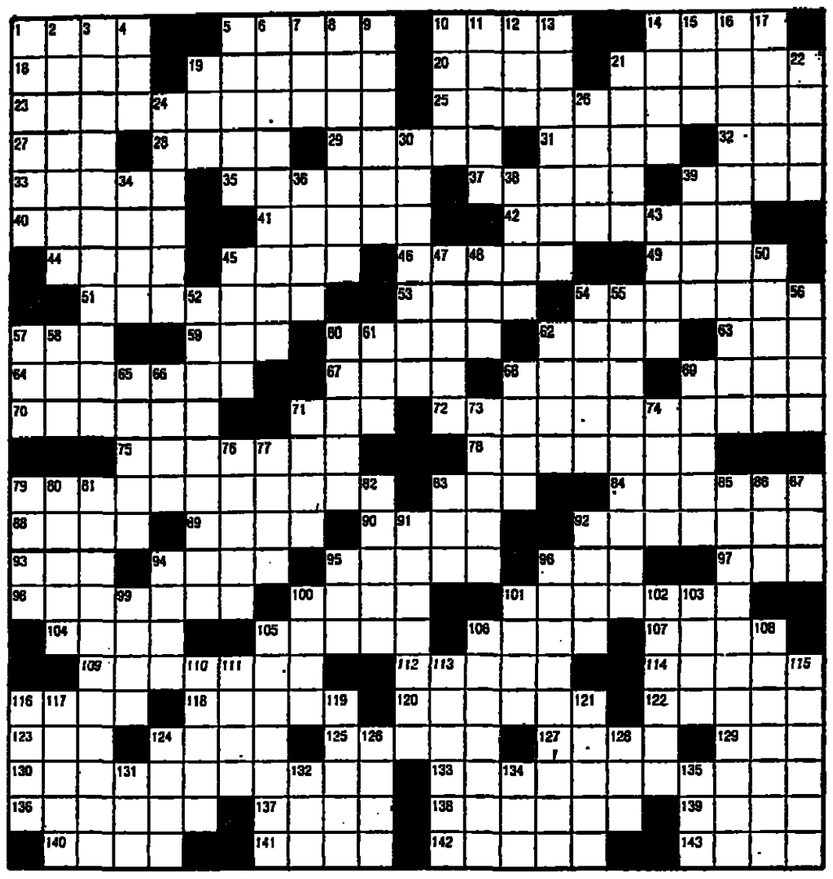
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Edited by WILL WENG

ACTIVE ONES—By Anthony B. Canning



ACROSS

1 European gulf
5 Armadillo
10 Kind of tree
14 Treats roughly
18 Way for Caesar
19 Finishes second
20 Sandarac tree
21 W.W. II side
23 — the candle at both ends
25 —fly balls
27 Browning biographer
28 City of Russia
29 —-tete
31 Fall for
32 Go to the plate
33 Stormed
35 Musical tones
37 Heifer, in Aries
39 Takes a certain bath
40 Appropriate
41 — squeaky wheel
42 More strict
44 Animal being
45 Sea birds
46 Poker move
49 Trees
51 Listens to
53 Kind of rumor
54 J. Barrymore trademark
57 Bolivian shipment
59 Stupid one
60 Famed jockey
62 Machine gun
63 Elsie's milieu
64 Haves — nots
67 Dies —
68 Silkworm
69 Fruit decay
70 Cover in a way
71 Spleen
72 — the cake
75 Quebec town
78 Money-raising performance
79 — the river
83 Family member
84 Mean

ACROSS

85 Genesis name
89 Miss Gam
90 Jerker or sheet
92 Hit the top, as a flood
93 Boat for a trio
94 Author Thomas
95 Wish for
96 Navy off.
97 Irate
98 "Cherries —" (rubin's report)
100 "Mens — in. . ."
101 Desert
104 Part of Q.E.D.
105 Returned, as a pigeon
106 Loudness unit
107 Harbinger of a new month
109 Garden frame
112 Danish king of 1286's
114 Attach, as a button
116 Ear part
117 Flying prefixes
120 Dan — likes TV news
122 Remove
123 — Darya
124 Many coins
125 Gives the gate
127 Jeanne Eagels vehicle
129 Thy, in France
130 — in the woods
133 — Dick with affection
136 Orphan girl et al.
137 Carry
138 Win over
139 Johnson of TV
140 Ratio words
141 Hypothetical force
142 Certain religionist
143 ". . . — the punkin"

DOWN

1 Hardships
2 Repeat
3 — the floors
4 Airboard abbr.
5 U.S. playwright
6 — the stream
7 Peak; Pacific
8 Certain incomes
9 Cash, etc.
10 Surfeit
11 Tito subject
12 Grain
13 Homage
14 Ballet step
15 Brew
16 — around Washington
17 Relative of a litter
19 Word with cent
21 In pursuit of
22 Certain planes
24 Interior deity
26 Cobb's laud
30 Catherine, for one
34 Bridge seat
36 Ointments: Abbr.
38 African fox
39 Kind of confidence
43 Garish light
45 Word in Mass motto
47 — up (made sense)
48 Quebec river sight
50 Winter fall
52 Hear no good of oneself
54 Lion assemblage
55 Gives added assurance
56 Roadside sign
57 Asian native
58 Tabard, e.g.
60 Fathered
61 Metric unit
62 Linen cloth
65 Dances
66 Russian sea
68 Square
69 W. H. Upson's salesman
71 Babylonian god
73 Cut short
74 Russian hemp
76 Blazing
77 Repetition
79 Wooden shoe
80 Habituate
81 — the midnight oil
82 One of the ages
83 So, in Scotland
85 — the lawn
86 Prefix for lithic
87 Insecticide
91 Dodgers
92 Heart
94 Trifle
95 Machine part
96 Opposites
99 Fine
100 Ordinary
101 French marshal
102 Kind of minded
103 Bleaching vat
105 Like Grant's face
106 — out (rests)
108 Be a — (finish second)
110 Zhivago girl et al.
111 Wife of Jacob
113 Informed on
115 Media-man Ron
116 Tibetan V.I.P.
117 Certain Arabian
119 Word with voce
121 — Gan, Israel
124 Relig. study
126 Kind of ear lot
128 Comparative ending
131 Meet
132 — pros.
134 Roman 1501
135 "Ball —"

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

C	A	R	A	T		C	O	D	E		S	A	R	A		S	I	G	N	S
A	N	O	L	E		H	A	R	M		C	H	I	N		C	O	R	A	L
L	E	A	V	E		C	A	R	E		B	E	H	I	N	D		A	D	O	B	E
M	A	W	A	S		G	R	E	E	R	S		S	L	A	V	E	D				
S	R	S		A	L	E	F		A	L	M	A	E		P	E	T	E	S			
		G	I	O		C	E	E				A	I	R	E	R						
A	B	O	D	E		S	E	V	E	R	E	A	C	T	S		C	A	S			
H	O	U	R		B	E	L	A			D	Y	E	S		G	L	U	E			
A	N	T	A		A	K	I	E	G	O	F	B	E	E	R		G	U	E	S	T	
B	A	D	G	E	R	E	D		R	O	O	M	S		B	R	A	V	E	S		
		O	A	T	E	R		M	A	R	I	A		G	L	A	R	E				
S	T	O	W	E	D		M	O	N	T	S		C	H	A	N	D	L	E	R		
A	R	H	A	S		H	I	T	T	H	E	R	O	A	D		I	A	S	O		
R	U	S	T		D	O	N	E				A	N	T	E		A	N	N	O		
D	E	A		F	I	N	A	L	F	L	I	N	G		A	N	D	E	S			
		R	A	R	E	E			R	O	N		E	M	E	U						
	A	B	R	I	M		D	R	I	B	S		S	E	R	S		B	B	C		
G	R	E	E	T	S		R	E	J	A	I	L		O	N	T	A	R	I	O		
A	S	C	O	T		L	A	B	O	R	D	A	Y	W	E	E	K	E	N	D		
B	O	U	L	E		A	M	A	L		E	Y	O	E		R	I	N	S	Y		
S	N	E	E	R		B	A	B	E		R	E	N	O		E	A	S	E	S		

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	21	70	Clear
AMSTERDAM	14	57	Clear
ANKARA	23	73	Clear
ATHENS	24	75	Clear
BEIRUT	30	86	Clear
BELGRADE	24	75	Clear
BERLIN	15	59	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	11	52	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	30	86	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	22	72	Clear
CASABLANCA	25	77	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	12	54	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	21	70	Clear
DUBLIN	9	48	Rain
EDINBURGH	12	54	Cloudy
FLORENCE	21	70	Rain
FRANKFURT	11	52	Overcast
GENEVA	12	54	Cloudy
HELSINKI	12	54	Rain
ISTANBUL	23	73	Clear
LAS PALMAS	27	81	Clear
LISBON	22	72	Clear
LONDON	14	57	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	22	72	Showers
MADRID	22	72	Clear
MILAN	15	59	Rain
MONTREAL	18	64	Cloudy
MOSCOW	18	64	Clear
MUNICH	9	48	Overcast
NEW YORK	23	73	Cloudy
NICE	21	70	Cloudy
OSLO	11	52	Rain
PARIS	15	59	Cloudy
PRAGUE	9	48	Overcast
ROME	24	75	Clear
SOFIA	18	64	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	16	61	Overcast
TEHRAN	35	95	Clear
TEL AVIV	32	70	Clear
TUNIS	29	84	Clear
VIENNA	14	57	Overcast
WARSAW	24	75	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	19	67	Cloudy
ZURICH	11	52	Showers

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

September 10, 1976

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund $7.46
(d) Trustcor Int. Fd (AKIF) $8.59
Austral Select Fd. $2.69

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd.:
— (d) Baerbond SF799.85
— (d) Conbar SF748
— (d) Grobar SF585
— (d) Stockbar SF962
(w) Browninvest $13.92
(d) Can Gas & Energy Fd. $13.07
(d) Can Secur Growth Fd. $4.96
(d) AGF Japan Fd. $8.57

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:
— (w) Capital Int'l $14.77
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. $8.15
(d) Capital Rentinvest LF1,149
(d) Citadel Fund $8.19
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $843.98
(w) Convert Fd Int. A Certs $7.57
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs $12.57
(d) Convert Bond Fd N.V. $8.81

CREDIT SUISSE.
(d) Actions Suisses SF255.25
— (d) Canasec SF324
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds SF71
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l SF97.75
— (d) Energie-Valor SF93.25
— (d) Usec SF984
— (d) Europa-Valor SF118
(i) Crosby Fund S.A. $4.50
(d) CSP Fund SF24.53
(d) Crossbow Fund SF4.64
(w) D.G.C. $38.55
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.) $1.03
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $13.12
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent. $12.14
(w) Europe Obligations LF1,042

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra DM21.10
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond DM12.30

FIDELITY:
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets $18.20
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. $53.01
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $17.43
(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $31.07
— (d) Fidelity World Fd. $11.82
(w) First Int'l Fd. $136.51
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec. $13.95
(d) First Nat'l City Fund $28.78
(w) Fleming Fund S.A. $53.56
(w) Fleming Japan Fund $71.58
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr. SF1,780
(d) Formula Selection Fd. SF70.19
(d) Fonditalia $9.95
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.) $9.69
(w) Future Australia Fd. ..... Aus. $9.49

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:
— (w) Barry Pac. Fd. Ltd. $22.61
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund $8.34
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l $7.82
(w) Hansmann Holdgs. NV. $7,378
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobet $25.46
(d) Isofund $8.64
(d) Interfund S.A. $8.57
(w) Intermarket Fund $113.65
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) $23.89
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $5.62
(r) Invest Atlantiques $33.98
(d) Italmarcs S.A. Fund $8.25
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. $7.35
(d) I.T.F. Fund N.V. $7.91
(r) Japan Growth Fund $17.37
(d) Japan Selection Fund $61.40
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $19.11

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund $48.53
— (r) Jard. Sth East Asia $12.61

(d) KB Income Fund LF1,663
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F $11.50
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap F. $22.39
(r) Leverage Cap Hold $21.04

LLOYDS INTERNATIONAL MGT S.A.:
—+(w) L&INT Multi-way Fd SF412.50
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income SF354.50
(w) Luxfund $19.57
(m) MAGNUM Fund Ltd. $37.08
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund $9.99
(d) Newwirth Int'l Fund $1.50
(d) Newwirth Inv Fund $3.03
(w) N.A.M.F. $62.52
(w) Nippon Fund $43.72
(w) Nor Amer Inv Fund $5.52
(w) Nor Amer Bank Fd. $6.20
(r) Pegasus Intern'l $6.76

PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS Ltd.:
— (w) U.S. Dollar Fund $101.06
— (w) Sterling Fund £102.10
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $21.76
(d) Renta Fund LF1,926
(d) Rentinvest LF996
(d) Safe Trust Fund $10.50
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF66.30
Share Realty N.V. $15.51
Share International N.V. $4.66

SEPEO:
— (w) Sepco (N.A.V.) $13.19
(w) SMH Special Fund DM87.50

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:
— (r) Parfon Sw. B. Est. SF1,575
— (r) Securswiss SF961
(d) Soros Fund $239.76
(w) Star Fund $4.87

SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) America-Valor SF470.25
— (d) Intervalor SF88
— (d) Japan Portfolio SF378.50
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser. SF214.25
— (d) Univ Bond Select SF83.50
— (d) Universal Fund SF94.63
(w) Taisna Global Fund $8.57
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea) $20.92
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V. $39.65
(w) Transpacific Fund $21.41

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh. SF98.25
— (d) Bond Invest SF72
— (d) Convert-Invest SF75.75
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh. SF110
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh. SF90
— (d) Globinvest SF64.50
— (d) Pacific Invest SF79.50
— (d) Rometne-Invest SF359.50
— (d) Safit South Afr. Sh. SF100.50
— (d) Sima Swiss Fr Est. SF179

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt.
— (d) Atlanticfonds DM16.50
— (d) Europafonds DM31.30
— (d) Unifonds DM30.10
— (d) Unirenta DM42.35
— (d) Unispecial I DM69.45
(w) United Cap Inv Fd. $3.08
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd. $11.80
(w) Western Growth Fd. $6.13
(w) Western Hedge Fund $1,394.26
(w) West Proprietary N.V. $1,530.41
(d) World Equity Grth Fd. $415.88
(w) Worldwide Securities $48.86
(w) Worldwide Special $3,817.15

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend: ‡ — New: N.A. — Not available. BF — Belgian francs: LF — Luxembourg francs: SF — Swiss francs: + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — bid. Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit.

BOOKS

MOTHER IRELAND

By Edna O'Brien. With photographs by Fergus Bourke. Harcourt, Brace, Jovanovich. 144 pp. $12.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

"BLIND, loose, untamable, superstitious, religious, execrable, whisky-swilling, frivolous, frank, amorous, treful and gloating in war." This is how an early Welsh historian, Silvester Giraldus Cambrensus, saw the Irish. But while, in "Mother Ireland," Edna O'Brien finds Cambrensus close enough to the truth to quote, she prefers concrete detail. And when she is in good form, nobody is better at choosing and rendering the concrete details, the defining gestures or speech, of men and women anywhere.

In this book, she does it by mixing her own history with Ireland's. In the convent where she was educated, she kissed the cross, but she conceived another kiss which she saved for another occasion. This kiss, she writes, was "something dangerous that got born in the back of the throat, forming itself like a bud or a pearl, coming through the mouth and at last delivering itself on the lips, which was in fact its shallowest manifestation."

The day came when she kissed a man like that, and gave him everything else to which her kiss aspired. Afterwards, in a restaurant, she would not eat for fear he could not afford it, but watched him eat instead, "detecting his slightest trace of irritation as the peas refused to be stationary on the fork before he got them into the cavern of his mouth." Critical romanticism, expecting everything and overlooking nothing: this is the voice of Edna O'Brien. Who else would notice—and know what it revealed—that the man who had just deflowered her had already developed sufficient distance to frown at his peas?

Small wonder that Miss O'Brien loves language with an almost sensual appreciation: In school she was taught the word "intenerate," which means to soften or make tender, as in "fear intenerates the heart, making it fit for all gracious impression." That same teacher was cruel enough, however, to "laugh outrageously at the clumsiness of our thoughts and our ideas" as they were expressed in childish compositions.

"Mother Ireland" is a series of vignettes, such as a chrome door handle hung on the wall of his parents' home, in memory of their boy who ran his car into a telegraph pole. The Irish, Miss O'Brien suggests, are at home with blood: Their history and their mythology drip with it. Yet this bloodthirstiness did not dominate their nature, according to her, to the exclusion of all dainty sentiments. In the Middle Ages, for example, only poets and kings were allowed to wear six colors, while the peasant was confined to one. At table, bards were given the choicest parts of the animal, while the historian would be fed a cooked bone.

"Are you happy?" a boy in the streets of Ireland asks the author when she returns there on a visit. "Not very," she answers, for while Ireland is beautiful, "there is a hopelessness that a glut of natural beauty can create when there is a cultural and intellectual morass."

"The new poems and plays," she adds, "are few indeed."

How exactly right, how unmistakably her own, Miss O'Brien's images are. After flirting with a boy, being aroused but refusing to let her feelings run free, she goes home and asks her mother to open a can of cling peaches that has reposed in the cupboard for years, like an heirloom. "Only these sliding down my throat would satisfy my yearning." Are you mad? her mother asks. These peaches "were not for human consumption, they were ornaments to be proud of like the good cups or the good glasses or the plaster of paris ladies."

The landscape of Ireland is relatively bare, Miss O'Brien says, because "the English, having settled themselves in the land, did by degrees greatly diminish the woods in all places to deprive the native thieves and rogues of their refuge and starting holes." In many places, the land is so inhospitable "that no reptiles were found there, or if imported nevertheless perished at once."

The author tells us, in "Mother Ireland," that her first reading was of "ladies with hectic flushes leaving meals untouched, eau de cologne, faints, cambric handkerchiefs, proposals, jealousies . . ." Her "first foray into culture," she writes, "consisted of meeting a radio actor who tried to inculcate into me the mystery of nuance. He would say a sentence and I would be asked to guess the emotion he was trying to convey—whether it was grief or mockery or shock. 'My husband, whom I loved very much, has just left me' was the never-to-be forgotten sentence and by the intonation I was supposed to guess correctly whether it was as a grieved wife he spoke or an adulteress or a fading woman." On the evidence of her books, Miss O'Brien learned the lesson well.

"Mother Ireland" is illustrated with photographs by Fergus Bourke. They are full of forlorn beauty, these photographs, picturing a people who look as if they had lost their train of thought in the middle of a sentence, or a century, and never bothered to pick it up again. One especially good photograph shows a number of people treading barefooted "The Penitential Beds at St. Patrick's Purgatory, Lough Derg." As Miss O'Brien describes them, these are medieval cairns designed by some exacting sadist so that the stones, the points of flint and each chip of gravel perfectly pierce the soles of the feet where it seems most of our propensities are seated."

This is not a historian's picture of Ireland, but an artist's, someone whose selective eye celebrates as it mourns. This is an Ireland where men once spoke in bars of spondees, where the Dublin Corporation rejected Rousault's "Christ Crowned with Thorns" as being "too obscene," where someone else just back from England showed a set of false teeth that he swore had belonged to T.S. Eliot. The book is, in a sense, the lost soul of Ireland. Perhaps only such a country could produce an Edna O'Brien.

Anatole Broyard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.



JUMBLE® — *that scrambled word game*

BY HENRI ARNOLD AND BOBBY BLAKE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

VAGRE

GWAON

ABANCA

ORMOAN

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: A "□□□-□□□□"

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BROOK UTTER PERSON FINALE

Answer: *When this occurs at a gold mine, it's not apt to disturb the boss*— A "STRIKE"

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office" "Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE

Outlasts Orantes in Thriller

rg Gets Another Scare, but Wins

rom Wire Dispatches

YORK, Sept. 10.—It's a ng Bjorn Borg's heart ly 40 times a minute. y, he doesn't get excited ayers like Jaime Fillol, ottfried and Manuel pull all this high-power- s at his expense in the n tennis championship. latest thriller—a 3-hour, affair at Forest Hills —Borg outlasted Oran- 6-0, 6-5, 5-7, 6-3, after ard had rallied from match point at 4-5 in h set.

rantes almost crawled n the dead for a second year. Only this time, r with the long hair band was not Guillermo t the 20-year-old Borg. second-seeded Swede to give the defending gles champion the satis- f victory.

tanding Ovations

Borg-Orantes quarterfinal of the more dramatic of the tournament, and Side Tennis Club crowd responded with repeated ovations. It followed an interesting 2-hour, 12- struggle that saw fifth- ile Nastase down a de- Dick Stockton, 4-6, 6-4,

norrow's men's semifinals Nastase and Borg in a *of their Wimbledon final* Borg won) and top-seed- y Connors against the ded Vilas.

formal poll of 20 men the clubhouse gave the Connors and Borg. But strange dramatic turns e followed Borg and through the first nine this 12-day tournament, means little.

already has come from he final set against Fillol sets to love against Gott- tried. Yesterday, he ran off a string of games between the second and fourth sets, 16 of 18, only to watch Orantes answer supportive stadium cries of "Man-olo," "Man-olo," with a barrage of winners.

"He's a player who never gives up," Bjorn said.

"Were you thinking about the Vilas match last year?" some*one asked* Borg afterward, referring to Orantes's comeback from five match points and a fourth set deficit of 0-5.

Borg laughed, and said, "Yeh."

The lean Swede fired lethal ground strokes at Orantes and followed them to the net. The match hinged to a large degree on how often Orantes could get his passing shots past the charging Borg.

Borg, who will almost certainly clinch the world No. 1 ranking if he adds the Open title to his Wimbledon, World Championship Tennis and U.S. Pro championships, appeared set for an easy victory when he led 4-0 in the fourth set, but Orantes suddenly caught fire.

After winning the first set with a break in the 10th game, when Borg was over the baseline, Orantes lost six straight games to lose the second.

Borg broke for 2-1 in the third set and again in the seventh game, then raced to a 4-0 lead in the fourth set.

It looked all over.

But Orantess took seven of the next eight games, saving a match point in the 10th, and breaking through in the 12th to square the match when Borg served a doublefault on game point.

And so it was all down to the *fifth set. The atmosphere was* electric.

Both men held through the *first six games, then Orantes was* broken in the long seventh game after he had saved two break points. Borg gained his third ad when Orantes was into the net with a backhand and completed the break with a forehand down the line.

But Orantes was not finished.

Delicate Cross-Court

In the next game he forced Borg to save three break points, *but the Swede got out of the jam* and two games later completed his victory by hitting a delicate *cross-court at the net after getting* to an Orantes drop shot.

Borg said he thought he had *the match won when he led 4-0* in the fourth set. Then, "he was hitting winners on every ball," *Borg said. "What could I do?"*

Orantes said, "I tried everything. I thought if I won the fourth set, I'd have a chance. *I did* have chances in the fifth set. But it's so tough to play Borg. He plays at the same level all the time. It's impossible to play him only from the baseline."

Orantes said the *crowd* lifted him, but the thing that really got him going was the fact that he was written off. "Everyone talks about Nastase and Borg, and that makes me hungry. I get better when people say Orantes is not a good player. It seems Nastase is the only player in this tournament."

Orantes picked Borg to defeat Nastase in the semifinals.

Rain Delays Women's Sets At U.S. Open

FOREST HILLS, N.Y., Sept. 10 (UPI).—Chris Evert was having little trouble beating Yugoslavia's Mima Jausovec in the first women's semifinals match at the U.S. Open tennis championships today, but she couldn't do anything about the rain and may have to wait until the late afternoon or evening for her 100th straight clay court victory.

Evert, top-seeded, hasn't lost on clay in three years and was leading 5-2 in the first set despite being broken twice. The match was suspended with Jausovec serving in the eighth game.

Rain flooded the quick-drying courts with an inch of water but tournament officials were hope*ful of resuming late in the after*noon or rescheduling the afternoon program for he evening. If the rain continues, the entire program will be shifted to tomorrow.

Evert was facing her last obstacle before an inevitable clash in the finals with Evonne Goolagong. Neither Evert nor Goolagond, the second seed, have dropped a single set on their way to the semifinals.





Ferrari's team (above) heads out for the Monza track to practice for Sunday's Italian Grand Prix. From left are Niki Lauda, Carlos Reutemann and Clay Regazzoni. At right, Wilson Fittipaldi helps suit up his brother Emerson. AP

In Hockey Tournament

Czechoslovakia Upsets Canada, 1-0

By Robin Herman

MONTREAL, Sept. 10 (NYT).—With patience, clean physical hockey and a fine goalie, the Czechoslovakian national team upset Team Canada last night by scoring the only goal of their Canada Cup game. With just 4:19 left to play, Milan Novy took a pass from Josef Augusta deep in the Canadians' end and bested *Roger Vachom with a wide*angled shot to the far side of the net for a 1-0 victory. It was the Canadians' first loss in four games.

Novy's goal came during one of the rare times that the Czechoslovaks had found an opening in Team Canada's end. The fact *that they needed only one open*ing to win was due to their goalie, Vladimir Dzurilla, who stopped 29 *Canadian shots.* Only once did he extend himself to block a shot. Every other time he was *positioned solidly in front of the* flying puck.

The Czechoslovaks, the 1976 *world champions, provided Team* Canada with its first worthy opponent of the tournament and *the Canadians responded with a* superb game. They kept the Czechoslovaks distracted with *enthusiastic forechecking* that forced their opponents to rush their plays. But on defense, the Czechoslovaks stuck to their positions and rarely did the Canadians have a clean shot.

"We figured the Czechs to be the best," said Bobby Orr, who had a fine defensive game. "They were checking us really closely. All our shots were hitting legs.

"Well, now we've got to go in and beat the Russians. That's all there is to it, and we mean to do it."

The Canadians' loss now leaves the determination of the Canada Cup finalist to the matches scheduled tomorrow. If Team Canada beats or ties in Toronto, the Canadians will enter the final. The other teams still in the running are Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

5 Minor Penalties

The well-matched teams last night received just five minor penalties. Both sides featured good defense and quick work by the goal tenders. Vachon stopped 22 shots.

Serge Savard was the defenseman victimized on the winning goal. The Czechoslovaks had been trying the same play all night and it finally worked.

"They're always going for the home run," said Savard. "They keep sending in a player to cut behind the defenseman. We got caught with 4 minutes to go, three men against two, and we even had a checking line out there. It's a hard way to lose a game.

"They played five guys at the blue line," said Savard. "To beat that system we played much too individually. Everyone tried to beat them on their own."

Russians Beat U.S., 5-0

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10 (UPI).—Boris Alexandrov scored a pair of goals last night to lead the Soviet Union to a 5-0 rout of Team USA.

The victory gave the Russians a 2-1-1 record and kept alive their playoff hopes going into their final tournament game tomorrow night against Canada.

The physical style of play that earned Team USA its 4-4 tie with Czechoslovakia Tuesday night was again in evidence before a crowd of 13,776 at the Spectrum, but the Russians overcame it with pinpoint passing and skating.

Team USA, 0-3-1, now the only team in the tournament without a triumph, plays Finland at Montreal tomorrow in the windup of the series.

Finns Beat Swedes, 8-6

WINNIPEG, Sept. 10 (UPI).—Lasse Oksanen scored a pair of third-period goals to help rally Finland from an early three-goal deficit last night and upset Sweden, 8-6, for the first Finn victory of the tournament.

The Swedes seemed to have the victory clinched when Mats Ahlberg scored on a power play early in the second period to give them a 4-1 lead. But Finland, badly outclassed in its first three games as they scored only five while giving up 30, tied it with three quick goals, and went on to win.

Pirates Idle

Phillies Beat Cubs, 4-2, On Singles and Error

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10 *(UPI).*—Manager Danny Ozark said he waved his "magic wand" and the fans provided the "twinkle," but the Philadelphia Phillies didn't exactly glow last night, although they did halt their plunge from the top.

The Phillies, who have had a 15 1/2-game lead in the National League East shrink to 4 1/2 games in 16 days, defeated the Chicago Cubs, 4-2, to take a five-game lead over the idle Pittsburgh Pirates.

But again the Phillies' bats were ominously silent as they managed only six hits—all of them singles—and were aided by some loose Chicago play in the second inning, when they scored their four runs.

Gary Maddox hit a one-out single, stole second, Bob Boone walked and Jim Lonborg, who went the distance and hurled a seven-hitter for his 15th victory bunted them up a base.

'Seeing Eye' Single

An infield hit by Dave Cash scored Maddox, a "seeing-eye" single up the middle by Larry Bowa scored Boone, an error by Cub center-fielder Jim Wallis allowed Cash to score and a passed ball brought Bowa home.

After that, the Phillies managed only two singles, in the third by Boone and in the eighth by Dick Allen.

The Cubs narrowed the margin in the sixth on Larry Bittner's two-run single.

"We won 4-2 and I'm satisfied," said Ozark, who joked that he had waved his magic wand before the game. "I expected a well-pitched game."

Ozark said he expected to win the game, the Phillies' first at home after a 4-12 road trip.

"I can't explain why I thought we would win," Ozark said. "I always expect to win."

Ozark said the 90-second standing ovation that the 27,194 fans gave the Phillies when they ran onto the field at the start of the game helped.

'Twinkle Down Spine'

"It's got to be stimulating," he said. "Everybody gets a little twinkle down their spine."

"Down the stretch, defense and pitching are what's going to win," Cash said. "Of course, I'd like to throw a few hits in there."

The Phillies' Jim Kaat will attempt to make it two triumphs in a row over the Cubs tonight. Rick Reuschel will pitch for Chicago.

Giants 4, Dodgers 2

At Los Angeles, Gary Thomasson's tie-breaking two-run homer in the seventh inning brought John Montefusco his 15th triumph as San Francisco defeated Los Angeles, 4-2.

Padres 4, Braves 3

At San Diego, Tito Fuentes singled with two out and the bases loaded in the bottom of the ninth to drive in Doug Rader with the winning run as San Diego nipped Atlanta, 4-3.

Reds 4, Astros 3

At Houston, second baseman Alex Taveras of Houston committed an error in his first major league game, in the 11th inning, and pinch-hitter Bob Bailey drove in the winning run as Cincinnati beat Houston, 4-3. Joe Morgan, whose two-run single in the ninth inning tied the score at 3-3, scored the winning run.

Cardinals 6, Expos 1

At St. Louis, Lynn McGlothen pitched a four-hitter and drove in three runs with a pair of singles to lead St. Louis to a 6-1 victory over Montreal.

Royals 6, Angels 5

At Kansas City, George Brett singled to center field for his fifth hit of the night with two out in the 10th inning to score Dave Nelson from second and lift Kansas City to a 6-5 victory over California.

The Royals broke a four-game losing streak in winning only their second game in their last 11 outings.

A's 2, White Sox 1

At Oakland, relief pitcher Rollie Fingers ended an eighth-inning Chicago rally to preserve a 2-1 Oakland victory and pick up his 20th save of the season.

Oakland scored single runs off loser Ken Brett in the second and third innings. The first run scored on Joe Rudi's double and Gene Tenace's single. Bill North walked, went to second on a balk and scored on Don Baylor's single for the second run.

Twins 6, Rangers 0

At Arlington, Texas, Rod Carew's pinch hit grand slam home run, his third of the year, backed up the two-hit pitching of Dave Goltz and carried Minnesota to its fifth straight triumph, 6-0, over Texas.

Carew pinch hit for Bobby Randall in the seventh after Steve Foucault walked the bases loaded. Steve Hargan was called in to pitch to Carew, who hit the second pitch over the centerfield wall.

Goltz allowed no runner past second, walked one and struck out eight.

Indians 4, Orioles 3

At Baltimore, George Hendrick and Buddy Bell blasted home runs as Cleveland crept to within 2 1/2 games of second-place Baltimore in the American League East by edging the Orioles, 4-3. Pat Dobson, 14-11, got his fourth straight victory over the Orioles. Hendrick's 23d home run broke a 3-3 tie in the seventh.

Red Sox 5, Tigers 0

At Boston, Rick Wise hurled 6 1/3 innings of perfect ball and settled for a two-hitter in leading Boston to a 5-0 victory over *Detroit for its 10th victory in* 13 meetings with the Tigers. Third baseman Phil Mankowski, brought up 10 days ago from Evansville of the American Association, banged a solid single to center to spoil the no-hit bid.

Yankees 4, Brewers 2

At New York, Thurman Munson and Chris Chambliss, the Yankees' leading run-producers, each homered to lead New York to a 4-2 victory over Milwaukee.

How the First Games of NFL Season Shape Up

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (NYT).—The National Football League's 57th season opens Sunday and following is a preview of all games, with the preseason won-lost record in parentheses.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

New York Giants (4-2) at Washington (2-4).—The Giants, sensing an upset possibility because of their foe's patched offense, expect to see Bill Kilmer as the Redskin quarterback despite his sore ribs. Calvin Hill and John Riggins will open at running back, with Mike Thomas and Larry Brown in relief. Has the Giant defense really improved? Favorite: Washington by 6.

Philadelphia (0-6) at Dallas (3-3).—"We're not blessed with talent," says Dick Vermeil, the Eagles' new coach, "and I'm not a Tom Landry." The Cowboys added 10 rookies to a Super Bowl squad, which indicates improvement. The starting backs, Preston Pearson and Robert Newhouse, are injured. Charles Young and Scott Laidlaw are the replacements. Favorite: Dallas by 13.

Los Angeles (6-8) at Atlanta (2-4).—Ron Jaworski starts at quarterback for the Rams over injured James Harris and they may never get him out of the lineup. Another new starter is John Cappelletti at fullback. When they traded John Zook for St. Louis's first draft choice, the Falcons gave up on the 1976 season. Favorite: Los Angeles by 9.

Minnesota (3-3) at New Orleans (4-2).—Bobby Scott, and not Archie Manning, still injured, starts at quarterback for the Saints, who seem to have improved under their new coach, Hank Stram. The Vikings got the seasoned receiver they wanted in Ahmad Rashad from Seattle and until he is ready a rookie, Sammy White, will start. He averaged 21 yards a catch in preseason. Favorite: Minnesota by 16.

St. Louis (4-2) at Seattle (1-5).—Jim Zorn, a lefty rookie, will be the Seahawks' quarterback as Bill Munson has not reported from Detroit as yet. "We're beautiful dreamers," says Jack Patera, the coach who acquired 10 new players on Tuesday. Terry Metcalf won't return kicks for the Cardinals unless he is paid more. Favorite: *St. Louis by 15.*

Detroit (3-4) at Chicago (5-1).—Paul Naumoff, the Lions' key linebacker who has started 126 straight games, is hurt but expects to play. Joe Reed is the quarterback, Dexter Bussey and Horace King the unknown runners. Jack Pardee in two years has brought in new Bears for 20 positions, with Bob Avellini the key at quarterback. He's only 23. Favorite: Detroit by 1.

San Francisco (4-2) at Green Bay (2-4).—Both will look different with new quarterbacks, Jim Plunkett for the 49ers and Lynn Dickey for the Packers. The 49er defensive line is good. It sacked the Rams' Jaworski seven times. Tom Perko, the rookie middle-linebacker, is on the spot for the anemic Packers. Favorite: San Francisco by 5.

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Pittsburgh (5-2) at Oakland (5-1).—The Raiders lost an entire defensive line through injuries—Art Thoms, Horace Jones, Kelvin Korver, and Tony Cline, now with the 49ers. So they will use a four-linebacker lineup. The Steelers are the Steelers, with everyone ready. Favorite: Pittsburgh by 3.

Baltimore (2-4) at New England (3-3).—The Colts took a blow when Tom MacLeod, their best linebacker, was lost for the season. Untried Derrell Luce is the replacement. The Patriots are a .500 team. Favorite: Baltimore by 6.

Denver (5-2) at Cincinnati (4-2).—Steve Ramsey replaced retired Charlie Johnson as the Bronco quarterback and Otis Armstrong, a 1,000-yard runner, is fit again. Archie Griffin, the Heisman Trophy winner, has won a starting role in the powerful Bengals' backfield. Favorite: Cincinnati by 8.

San Diego (3-3) at Kansas City (2-4).—The Chargers have 20 new players and 13 are rookies, three of whom will start. Toni Fritsch, the new kicker from Dallas, will help. The Chiefs are starting three rookies in the defensive backfield. Mike Livingston won the quarterback competition from Tony Adams. Favorite: Kansas City by 3.

Tampa Bay (1-5) at Houston (0-6).—The Oilers were shaken by a preseason failure but their starting runners, Fred Willis and Ron Coleman, are healthy again. The Buccaneers start four rookies, one of whom, John McKay at wide receiver, is the son of the coach. Favorite: Houston by 15.

New York Jets (1-5) at Cleveland (4-2).—It is hard to believe the Jets accomplished much in eight weeks of practice. They start four rookies on defense, three of them linebackers. The Browns' improvement claims are based on 10 lineup changes. Greg Pruitt and Cleo Miller, a Chiefs cut a year ago, are starting backs. Favorite: Cleveland by 7.

Miami (6-8) at Buffalo (2-4).—*Roland Hooks, injured as a rookie* and with no rushing record, is the replacement for O.J. Simpson and the Bills have 26,500 seats to sell. The Dolphins have three key injuries on the offensive line but they always beat the Bills, 12 in a row in fact. Favorite: Miami by 7.

The College Football Weekend

UCLA Rushers Stun Arizona State, 28-10

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (UPI).—UCLA's first-year coach, Terry Donahue, beat Arizona State's Frank Kush, but he's not about to gloat over it.

"Their program will not fold," Donahue said after his Bruins soundly whipped favored Arizona State, 28-10, last night, dampening the hopes of the seventh-ranked Sun Devils to claim the national championship this year. The victory also ended a 13-game ASU winning string.

"Everyone in the country who saw the Fiesta Bowl knows what kind of team ASU has," Donahue said. He referred to the Sun Devils' 17-14 victory over Nebraska that propelled the Sun Devils into the No. 2 ranking last season and gave them hopes of climbing to the top this year.

Kush, who has worked 18 years to gain recognition for the Sun Devils, was thoroughly disgusted after the nationally-televised contest.

"We had no offense at all," he said. "They completely intimidated us."

Bruins Gain 539 Yards

He was not any more satisfied with the defense, which let the 14th-ranked Bruins ramble for 509 yards.

The Bruins, with senior quarterback Jeff Dankworth and halfback Theotis Brown leading the veer option, rushed for 486 yards, but had only 23 yards passing.

Dankworth, who played behind John Sciarra the last two seasons, destroyed the Sun Devil defense with 155 yards on 19 carries, while Brown added 127 yards and Wendell Tyler 93. Dankworth and Brown each scored two touchdowns.

The remainder of the top 20 will see action tomorrow, with six of those clubs matched against each other. Highlighting the schedule will be No. 10 Pittsburgh at No. 13 Notre Dame, No. 11 California at No. 15 Georgia and No. 18 Missouri at No. 8 Southern California.

In others games involving the top 10, No. 1 Nebraska is at LSU, No. 2 Michigan is host to Wisconsin, No. 3 Ohio State entertains Michigan State, No. 4 Alabama visits Mississippi, No. 5 Texas is at Boston College, No. 6 Oklahoma is at Vanderbilt and No. 9 Penn State is host to Stanford.

Embarrassing Loss

Notre Dame will be out to avenge an embarrassing loss to Pittsburgh a year ago when the Panthers' star running back, Tony Dorsett, rolled up 303 yards rushing to spark his team to a 34-20 victory.

Dorsett is being tabbed as a leading candidate to win this year's *Heisman Trophy. Against* Notre Dame he will be facing a veteran defense that features three All-America candidates, ends Ross Browner and Willie Fry and cornerback Luther Bradley.

The California-Georgia contest could be one of the better offensive shows of the day.

California has lost two All-Americans, running back Chuck Muncie and wide receiver Steve Rivers, through graduation. But the Golden Bears return one of the nation's top quarterbacks, Joe Roth, from last year's 8-3 team, plus a standout receiver in Wesley Walker, who averaged 23.3 yards a catch last year.

Georgia boasts a strong offensive line and one of the nation's better running attacks, which *centers around quarterback Ray* Goff. The Bulldogs also return eight defensive starters from last year's 9-3 squad.

Southern California will be making its debut under a new *head coach, John Robinson, but* the Trojans feature the same potent attack—Ricky Bell—that they did last season. Bell, who gained 1,875 yards last year, may be used more as a pass receiver this season as Robinson seeks to get more diversity out of the I formation.

It's the Trojans' defense which is questionable, however, and it will get a good workout against the Tigers. Missouri has one of the best passing quarterbacks in the nation in Steve Pisarkiewicz, who tossed for 1,792 yards and 11 touchdowns last season.

College Grid Line

Favorite	Pts.	Underdog
Texas	14	*Boston College
*Georgia	2	California
*Penn State	6½	Stanford
*Kentucky	9	Oregon State
*Georgia Tech	7½	South Carolina
Alabama	13	*Mississippi
*SMU	4	TCU
Nebraska	12	*LSU
N. Carolina St.	4	*Wake Forest
Oklahoma	28	*Vanderbilt
North Carolina	16	*Florida
*Tennessee	8	Duke
*Ohio St.	17	Michigan St.
*Minnesota	12	Indiana
*Kansas	20	Washington St.
*Michigan	26	Wisconsin
*Illinois	8	Iowa
*Purdue	11	Northwestern
*Notre Dame	4½	Pitt
*Texas A&M	14	VPI
*Arizona	3	Auburn
*Baylor	6	Houston
*Washington	13	Virginia
*USC	7	Missouri

*Denotes home team.

Redskins Acquire Help

WASHINGTON, Sept 10 (UPI).—Washington Redskins coach George Allen has obtained a guard to help fill in for injured left guard Paul Laaveg with a trade of two future draft picks in exchange for Ted Fritsch jr. of the Atlanta Falcons.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	85	52	.620	—
Baltimore	73	65	.529	12 1-2
Cleveland	71	68	.511	15
Boston	67	72	.482	19
Detroit	63	75	.457	22 1-2
Milwaukee	62	75	.453	23
Western Division				
Kansas City	80	59	.576	—
Oakland	75	64	.540	4
Minnesota	72	70	.507	9 1/2
Texas	63	76	.453	17
California	63	77	.450	17 1/2
Chicago	59	80	.424	21

Thursday's Results

Oakland 2, Chicago 1.
Boston 5, Detroit 0.
Kansas City 6, California 5, 10 innings.
New York 4, Milwaukee 2.
Minnesota 8, Texas 0.
Cleveland 4, Baltimore 3.

Friday's Games

Detroit at Boston, n.
Kansas City at Minnesota, n.
Milwaukee at New York, n.
Oakland at Texas, n.
California at Chicago, n.
Cleveland at Baltimore, n.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	85	53	.616	—
Pittsburgh	80	58	.580	5
New York	72	66	.522	13
Chicago	69	67	.450	23
St. Louis	61	75	.449	23
Montreal	47	89	.346	37
Western Division				
Cincinnati	80	51	.632	—
Los Angeles	79	60	.568	10
Houston	70	73	.490	21
San Diego	66	77	.462	25
San Francisco	64	78	.451	26 1/2
Atlanta	60	80	.429	29 1/2

Thursday's Results

Philadelphia 4, Chicago 2.
St. Louis 6, Montreal 1.
Cincinnati 4, Houston 3, 11 innings.
San Francisco 4, Los Angeles 2.
San Diego 4, Atlanta 3.
(Only games scheduled).

Friday's Games

Chicago at Philadelphia, n.
New York at St. Louis, n.
Montreal at Pittsburgh, n.
Cincinnati at San Francisco, n.
Atlanta at Los Angeles, n.
Houston at San Diego, 2, n.

Thursday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Chicago	000	001	000	1	11	0
Oakland	011	000	00x	2	8	0

Brett (9-9) and Essian. Downing (8); Norris, Todd (2), Lindblad (8), Fingers (8) and Tenace. W—Todd (7-8). HR—Orta (13th).

Detroit	000	000	000	0	2	0
Boston	011	200	10x	5	11	0

Ruhle Crawford (4), Grilli (8) and Freehan; Wise (12-10) and Fisk. L—Ruhle (9-11). H—Rice (19th).

(10 innings).

California	001	020	020	0—5	12	2
Kansas City	000	210	002	1—6	12	0

Hartzell, Overy (8), Scott (10) and Humphrey; Leonard, Mingori (8) and Martinez. Stinson (7). W—Mingori (4-4). L—Overy (0-2).

Milwaukee	200	000	000	2	7	0
New York	002	011	00x	4	10	0

Travers (15-13) and Moore; Hollizman (13-8) and Munson. HR—Munson (14th), Chambliss (18th).

Minnesota	000	001	410	6	6	1
Texas	000	000	000	0	3	0

Goltz (12-13) and Borgmann; Umbarger, Foucault (7), Hargan (7), Trepko (9) and Sundberg. L—Umbarger (9-12). HR—Carew (7th).

Cleveland	201	000	100	4	7	0
Baltimore	000	200	000	3	8	0

Dobson, Laroche (7) and Fosse; R. May, Holdsworth (9) and Dempsey. W—Dobson (14-11). L—R. May (12-10). HR—Bell (6 th). Hendrick (23d). Singleton (11th).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Chicago	000	002	000	2	7	1
Philadelphia	040	000	00x	4	6	0

Bonham, Garman (5), Coleman (7) and Swisher, Mitterwald (6); Lonborg (15-9) and Boone. L—Bohnam (8-11).

Montreal	000	100	000	1	4	1
St. Louis	030	020	01x	6	12	1

Carrithers, Taylor (8) and Carter; McGlothen (12-13) and Simmons. L—Carrithers (6-12). HR—Templeton (1st).

(11 innings).

Cincinnati	000	000	012	01—4	12	1
Houston	120	000	000	00—3	7	1

Zachry, Sarmiento (5), Borbon (7), Eastwick (9), McEnaney (11) and Bench; Andujar, Forsch (9) and Herrmann. W—Eastwick (11-5). L—Forsch (4-3).

San Francisco	100	001	200	4	8	1
Los Angeles	000	000	200	2	8	2

Montefusco, Lavelle (7) and Alexander; John, Sosa (8) and Pasley, Robles (7). W—Montefusco (15-12). L—John (8-10). HR—Thomasson (6th); Smith (16th).

Atlanta	200	000	010	3	7	0
San Diego	020	000	101	4	8	0

Ruthven, Beard (8), Devine (9) and Correll; Strom, Metzger (9) and Kendall. W—Metzger (11-1). L—Beard (0-2).

(Only games scheduled).

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Art Buchwald

War on Poverty

(Art Buchwald was so disappointed he wasn't chosen as President Ford's running mate that he has decided to take a few weeks off. He left behind some of his all-time favorite columns.)

WASHINGTON— One of the big debates going on in Washington is whether the poor people should have a voice in the war on poverty. Everybody has been heard from on the subject except the poor people themselves. So I decided to go out and interview a poor person and ask him what he thought about it. It wasn't easy to find one, because nobody likes to admit to being poor. Also, poor people are suspicious of strangers asking questions. They believe, and rightly so, that no good can come of it.


Buchwald

I finally found a man in a bar in one of the rundown sections of Washington who was willing to admit he was poor and also willing to talk about it.

I asked him if he thought he would like to serve on a committee to see what could be done about poverty.

"Mister, if I had any ideas what to do about poverty, I wouldn't be poor."

"But there is a school of thought in Washington that poor people are the only ones who know the real problems of the poor, and they should be strongly involved in the program to formulate and implement anti-poverty programs."

* * *

"I wouldn't serve on such a board unless they paid me," he said.

"Oh, I'm sure they would pay you. If they agreed to pay you, what is the first thing you would do?"

"I'd move out of the neighborhood."

"But if you did that, you would lose contact with poor people and you would no longer be able to speak for them."

"Exactly. Poor people don't want to be spoken for. They just want to get the hell out of the neighborhood. Asking poor people how to win the war on poverty is like asking Japanese how to win World War II."

"You've got a point there. But there is a great deal of pressure to have poor people work out their own destinies in the anti-poverty program."

"Okay, then let them put everybody who is poor on an anti-poverty committee and pay them all a salary. Once they're on a salary, you'll solve every problem a poor person has. And they'll all move the hell out of the neighborhood."

* * *

"On the surface this sounds like a good solution to the problem, but it would put a great financial strain on the government."

"Yeah, but if you put people on salary, you wouldn't have to make welfare payments, and the poor people would pay taxes, so it would eventually even itself out."

"I agree," I said, "but if you put all poor people on anti-poverty committees and paid them, you would eleminate poverty and there would be no reason to have the committees."

"I'm not sure about that. As soon as people get a salary, they can get all the credit they want from banks and finance companies. The more you borrow, the poorer you become. As long as there are credit companies, there will always be poor people."

"It makes a lot of sense," I admitted. "You seem to have thought this out pretty well."

"When you're poor, you have nothing else to think about."

"I wonder why the government hasn't thought of it."

"Because they're afraid we'd all move the hell out of the neighborhood."

Police Recover Prague Paintings

PRAGUE, Sept. 10 (UPI).—The police have recovered paintings valued at $20 million that were stolen from the National Gallery in Prague four years ago, Czechoslovak newspapers reported.

The paintings, including El Greco's portrait of Christ and Tintoretto's St. Hieronymus, were cut from their frames by thieves who stayed behind in the gallery after it closed and escaped by a rope from a third-floor window.

The police declined to say how the paintings were recovered.

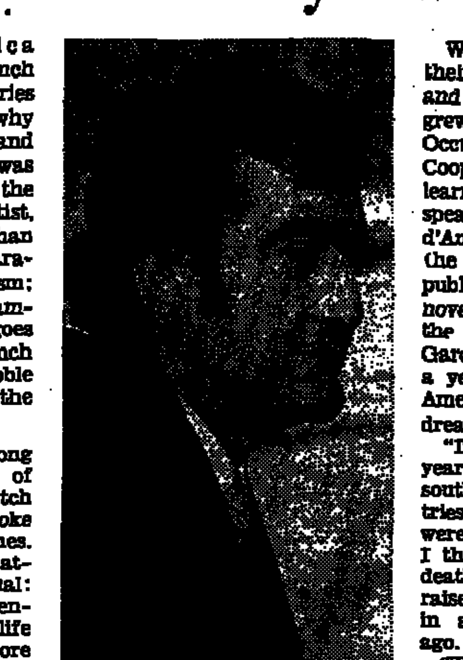
Mary Blume

'For me, North America is a sort of paradise, a place where I should have gone before the white man came, bringing death.'

The American Myth of a French Writer

PARIS (IHT). — America doesn't exist to the French and never has, except as a series of myths (one reason why Watergate was so ignored and misunderstood in France was that it fit in with none of the going myths). To the leftist, the United States, rather than his own country, is the paradigm of bourgeois imperialism; to the film-maker, it is dreamland. Above all—and this goes straight back to the French 18th-century myth of the noble savage—it is the land of the Indian.

This is true not only among the rather comic tribes of French businessmen who pitch teepees on weekends and smoke calumets instead of Gitanes. The American Indian also attracts the French intellectual: As city life, even here, encroaches upon nature, the life of the Indian seems ever more perfect and his tragedy ever more profound.


Solange Cazier-Charpentier.
Yves Berger

A French best seller for the past several months is "Le Fou d'Amérique," which its author, Yves Berger, translates as "Crazy About America," and which will appear in the United States in the spring. It is a semi-autobiographical account of a Frenchman on his first trip to the United States. He heads straight for Brooklyn on the trail of Fenimore Cooper and, finding no Indians, gets on a Circle Line boat on which he meets a Franco-American woman who is beautiful, sexy and an expert on the American Indian. The book consists of her recounting to him the long history of Indian life from pre-colonial days, punctuated with bouts of love making and bottles of bourbon and champagne.

The book ends with the hero leaving the woman because she has reached the Lewis and Clark expedition, after which in Mr. Berger's opinion Indian life ends. "It is easy to guess what Indian life will be once the white man crosses the Mississippi," he says over a bourbon sour in the Ritz bar. "So much blood, so much grievance. The only way for the hero to save his American dream is to leave America." So he drops the girl and flies home. It is a very French book.

Each Generation

Mr. Berger agrees that each French generation has its American myth. "Suppose I had seen 'Taxi Driver' in 1945, I don't suppose my myth would have been the same.

"Between 1940 and 1950 I remember hearing a phrase to describe something extraordinary—C'est l'Amérique. I think that today they don't say that any longer. I think the U.S.A. is not felt as a myth as I still feel it and want to feel it. As a myth, I need it. Even if the U.S.A. is the contrary of my myths, I would still see it as a myth."

While earlier generations got their American myths from jazz and films, Yves Berger, 42, grew up in Avignon during the Occupation, reading Fenimore Cooper and Jack London and learning at the Liberation to speak GI English. "Le Fou d'Amérique" is his second novel (he is an editor at a top French publishing house). His first novel, "Le Sud" (published in the United States as "The Garden"), was written in 1962, a year before his first trip to America. He describes it as a dream about America:

"It is the story of a 16-year-old boy living in the south of France whose father tries to raise him as if they were living in Virginia in 1842. I think it is about the fear of death—this man trying to raise his family as if they were in another country 100 years ago.

"The subject of my books is death. For me, North America is a sort of paradise, a place where I should have gone before the white man came, bringing death. America before the white man came was a paradise—the first white men who saw it were enamored of it."

Favorite Tribe

Mr. Berger is now working on a novel set in Nevada in about 1950. "All I have to say as a novelist is through my American visions," he says. "Le Fou d'Amérique" has been touted as *le vrai roman d'Amérique*—the true novel of America. Mr. Berger read 8,000 books before writing it and, had he been given a choice, would have liked best to be a member of the Nez Percé tribe:

"They were a free people, beautiful and brave. They lived a marvelous life in Wyoming and both as an historical people and as a mythical people they were really marvelous. They had one of the most intelligent chiefs, Chief Joseph. They had a great cultural life, not as important as the Osage, but a very good one. I think as a Nez Percé I could have been a very good horse rider. They were discovered very late—not until 1845—so they had a very happy life."

This life, of course, can no longer exist. "Only in dreams. And books," Mr. Berger says. Yet the lures of this life, despite increased travel and better communication which should give insights into the present, remain stronger than ever:

"As the U.S.A. becomes less of a myth, our projection of the U.S.A. becomes more of a myth," Mr. Berger says. "Myth is what we need, and so we project it more. We need the myth as it becomes less and less palpable, and so the myth becomes more and more prominent in our view of American history."

Landscapes

As a publisher, Mr. Berger makes frequent trips to the United States but his brushes with reality are infrequent. "When I go to America I don't try to see too many people. I see landscapes. Even if I meet people or facts that oppose my myth, I think my myth would win."

Mr. Berger's image of America is so important to him that he says he could not write a book in which America does not figure.

"It would be impossible. A novelist doesn't have many things to say—his fears of death, his loves that don't last very long. I am no different. I am afraid of death and I'm sorry that love doesn't last. But my originality, if I may say so, is that it all comes through America, through the Indians, through the house in the South.

"If some day my American myth were no longer living, I couldn't write any more," Yves Berger says. But he is not afraid:

"I think the American myth is more powerful than anything that could destroy it," he says.

PEOPLE: *George Wallace, Cornelia And the Bugged Bedroo[m]*


Cornelia Wallace
... no commen[t]

Cornelia Wallace joined her husband George in welcoming Rosalynn Carter to the governor's mansion in Montgomery, Ala., Thursday but declined to comment on a secret taping system in the governor's bedroom. Federal officials, echoing Wallace's statement on Wednesday, called the matter "purely domestic."

However, the Montgomery Advertiser reported in its Friday editions that Mrs. Wallace had her husband's bedroom bugged after she learned that he had put her under "surveillance."

Quoting "highly reliable sources," the newspaper said that the tapes of Wallace's phone calls contained "disparaging" remarks the governor made about his wife to female friends.

The newspaper also reported that Mrs. Wallace contacted a lawyer about divorce proceedings when she heard the tapes. According to the Advertiser, Wallace took similar steps when the tapes and bugging device were brought to his attention.

Mrs. Wallace, 37, stood throughout the welcoming ceremonies for Mrs. Carter, her hand resting on the back of her husband's wheelchair. Wallace, 57, has been paralysed from the waist down since he was shot while compaigning for president in 1972.

* * *

Two London newspapers reported today that Prince Charles will marry Davina Sheffield, 25, when his naval service ends next year. The London Daily Mail and the Daily Mirror said that they got the information from friends of the prince and Miss Sheffield. Charles, 27, is now commanding a minesweeper off Britain's northeast coast. The two have been friends for the past two years. Buckingham Palace refused comment and Miss Sheffield could not be reached.

* * *

Susan Ford has moved out of the White House and into an Alexandria, Va., townhouse with three classmates and a Secret Service detachment which is housed in the basement of the townhouse. President Ford's 19-year-old daughter will share the rent with three other sophomores from Mt. Vernon Junior College for Women, but she still plans to attend the University of Kansas at Topeka in January. "She has been talking about the move for some time" and made it with her parents' approval, Sheila Wei[denfeld], press secretary to [Mrs.] Ford, said.

* * *

Band leader Count Bas[ie is] resting comfortably at a me[dical] center in Los Angeles as h[e re]covers from a heart at[tack,] hospital spokesmen said. [He] is 72.

* * *

Reports that land was bo[ught] in Cavendish, Vt., for exiled [Rus]sian author Alexander Sol[zhe]nitsyn were denied by the [man] who supposedly made the [pur]chase. Alexander Vinogr[adov] confirmed that Solzhenitsyn [was] in Cavendish last April, but [de]nied buying land and a [house] for the author, who has [been] granted a permanent visa to [the] United States. "It's possible [that] he would move to Vermont [be]cause he likes the topogr[aphy] here," Vinogradov said. Bu[t he] emphasized that he and Solzhenitsyn was moving int[o a] house under construction in [...]endish.

* * *

Jacqueline Onassis would [like] to become U.S. ambassado[r to] London or Paris if Jimmy C[arter] is elected president, the Lo[ndon] Evening Standard reports. [The] newspaper's Washington co[rres]pondent, Jeremy Campbell, [said] that Mrs. Onassis "is lettir[ng it] be known" that she want[s to] return to public life as an [am]bassador. Her appearance a[t the] Democratic National Conve[ntion] was evidence of her h[...] Campbell wrote.

—SAMUEL JUSTI[CE]

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